

CITY OF



YORK.

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# ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

FOR THE YEAR 1909.

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BY

Edmund M. Smith, M.D., C.M., D.P.H.,

*Medical Officer of Health, and*

*School Medical Officer.*

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1910.



## CITY AND COUNTY BOROUGH OF YORK.



## THE HEALTH COMMITTEE.

NOVEMBER, 1908, TO NOVEMBER, 1909.

The Right Hon. The Lord Mayor (Alderman James Birch).

Alderman Border, *Chairman*.Alderman Carter, *Vice-Chairman*.

Councillor Fowler-Jones	Councillor Inglis
„ Robinson	„ Hogge
„ Hibbett	„ J. E. Wilkinson
„ Fox	„ Bailey
„ W. Birch	„ O. Rowntree
„ F. Birch	„ Fenwick
„ Hopkins	„ Long

## THE FEVER HOSPITAL SUB-COMMITTEE.

NOVEMBER, 1908, TO NOVEMBER, 1909.

The Lord Mayor	Councillor Long
The Chairman	„ W. Birch
Vice-Chairman	„ Inglis
Councillor Hibbett	„ O. Rowntree
„ Fowler-Jones	„ Fenwick
„ Robinson	„ Hopkins
„ Bailey	

## PUBLIC BATHS SUB-COMMITTEE.

NOVEMBER, 1908, TO NOVEMBER, 1909.

The Lord Mayor	Councillor W. Birch
The Chairman	„ F. Birch
Vice-Chairman	„ Inglis
Councillor Fowler-Jones	„ Hogge
„ Robinson	„ Rowntree
„ J. E. Wilkinson	„ Bailey
„ Hopkins	

## MIDWIVES ACT SUB-COMMITTEE.

The Chairman	Councillor Robinson
Vice-Chairman	„ Hogge
Councillor Long	

# STAFF OF THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT

## DURING THE YEAR, 1909.

—————:O:—————

### Medical Officer of Health and School Medical Officer—

Edmund M. Smith, M.D., C.M., Edin., D.P.H., Camb.

### Chief Inspector of Nuisances—

\*A. E. Drummond, A. R. San. Inst. and Certificated Meat Inspector.

### Assistant Inspectors of Nuisances—

	*E. Ridsdale	} Certif. Royal San. Institute.
	*J. C. Dawes	
	R. Hagyard	
( <i>Fever &amp; Disinfecting</i> )—	A. Longstaff	
Senior Clerk—	E. Richardson	
Junior Clerk—	H. Barrett	

\*Also hold the Meat Inspector's Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute.

Health Visitors & School Nurses—	{	Nurse R. Elmhirst (C.M.B., Nursing and R. San. Inst. Certificates).
		„ Boston (Nursing Certificates).
		„ Simpson (C.M.B., Nursing and R. San. Inst. Certificates).

Matron of Fever Hospital—Miss Knight.

Public Analyst—John Evans, F.I.C., Sheffield.

Meat and Cattle Inspector—W. Fawdington, M.R.C.V.S.

Canal Boats Inspector—Thomas Leetham.

Town Clerk—Henry Craven.

City Surveyor—F. W. Spurr.

City Treasurer—J. W. Davison.

Assistant School Medical Officer—

E. S. Galbraith, L.R.C.P. & S., D.P.H.



HEALTH OFFICE, GUILDHALL,  
YORK, *April, 1910.*

**TO THE RIGHT HON. THE LORD MAYOR, THE ALDERMEN, AND  
COUNCILLORS OF THE CITY OF YORK.**

MY LORD MAYOR AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to present my Annual Report on the Health of the City and its Sanitary Conditions, and on the work of the Health Department, during the year 1909. This constitutes my twelfth Annual Report.

Once more it is very satisfactory to be able to announce that the death-rate of the City for the year (viz. 11·4), with every known death of a York citizen included, was the lowest on record, the lowest previous figure being 12·9 in 1908; the infant mortality rate was also the lowest on record, viz., 100 per 1,000 births.\*

On the other hand, the birth-rate has fallen from an average of 32·6 during the decade 1881—1890, to 28·2 in the decade 1899—1908, and 23·7 in the year 1909, which is the lowest birth-rate on record for the City of York.

Graphic charts concerning the mortality statistics will be found in the Report.

During the year the principal work was the continued organization of the Medical Inspection of the children in the Elementary Schools under the Education (Administrative Provisions) Act of 1907. (See special section of this Report)

Though full of detail, this Report cannot possibly do more than mention the hundreds of minor matters which have been dealt with during the year, and the thousands of notices and messages of advice or warning which have been served from the Health Department—all of vital importance to the sum total of public health.

My most cordial thanks are due to the Chairman, Vice-Chairman, and members of the Health Committee for their support, to my Colleagues in office and in my profession, to Teachers of Schools, and to the Chief Sanitary Inspector and the other members of my staff, for their earnest co-operation in the work of my department.

I am, My Lord Mayor and Gentlemen,

Yours obediently,

EDMUND M. SMITH,

*Medical Officer of Health.*

\* *Since the year 1900, over 1,300 lives at all ages and 700 infant lives have been saved by the fall in the City Death-rate.*

## CITY AND COUNTY BOROUGH OF YORK.

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STATISTICAL SUMMARY FOR 1909.

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Area in acres, 3730.

Number of inhabited houses, census 1901, 16,550.

Population of County Borough, census 1901, 77,914.

Do. at middle of 1909, 87,004. (Registrar-General's estimate).

Proportion of persons per acre, 21·7 } census 1901.  
Do. do. per house, 4·707 }

Birth-rate, 23·7 per 1,000 living.

Nett general death-rate, 11·4 per 1,000 living. } lowest on record.  
Infantile mortality, 100 per 1,000 births. }

Mortality of children under the age of five, 29·8 per 1,000 living under that age.

Total Zymotic mortality, .... 0·52 per 1,000 living at all ages.

Diarrhœa death-rate, .... 0·19           "           "

Death-rate of Bronchitis and  
Pneumonia .... 1·73           "           "

Phthisis death-rate, .... 1·03           "           "

Total Tuberculosis death-rate, 1·32           "           "

Cancer death-rate, .... 0·84           "           "

Epidemic Influenza death-rate, 0·07           "           "

## ANNUAL REPORT, 1909.

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### POPULATION.

The Registrar-General's estimate of the *Population of the City at the end of June*, 1909 (based upon the rate of increase during the previous decade, 1891—1901) was 87,004, as compared with 85,861 for 1908, an increase of 1,143.

The natural increase of population—*i.e.*, the excess of births over deaths was 1,073, as compared with 1,084 in 1908.

As there is reason to believe that the population of the City is not increasing since the Census of 1901 at the same rate as during the decade 1891—1901, and that therefore the Registrar-General's estimate of the population may prove to be excessive, and so be too favourable to our death-rates, I have each year made various calculations with the object of discovering how far the official estimate may be considered reliable. One method of checking the Registrar-General's estimate of population is by basing an estimate upon the approximate total number of inhabited houses. Another consists in the simple calculation of the Natural Increase of the Population (*i.e.*, by excess of births over deaths).

The results of these calculations are set forth in the following Table A. A study of those calculations inclines to the belief that the Registrar-General's estimate of the population at the middle of the year 1909 is not much, if at all in excess, the lower death-rates of recent years having compensated for recent emigration. The proportion of persons per house would appear to have increased since 1901.

At the Census, April 1901, there were 404 uninhabited houses in the City. On March 31st, 1909, the Assistant Overseers' returns showed that there were 611 uninhabited houses, an increase upon the Census year of 207. The total number of inhabited dwellinghouses in the City was about 17,896. The City Surveyor informs me that the total houses demolished in the City between the Census of 1901 and the middle of the year 1909 has been ascertained to be 271.

207 extra empty houses would appear to represent a loss of between 800 and 1,000 persons (at 4 or 4·7 persons per house).

This involves an increase in the death-rate of about 0·15 per 1,000 persons living.

TABLE SHOWING TOTAL BIRTHS AND DEATHS AND  
THE NATURAL INCREASE OF POPULATION,  
(Excess of Births over Deaths), since 1900.

Year.			Total Births.		Total (nett.) Deaths.		Excess of Births over Deaths.
1900	...	...	2256	...	1568	...	688
1901	...	...	2361	...	1294	...	1067
1902	...	...	2339	...	1215	...	1124
1903	...	...	2337	...	1304	...	1033
1904	...	...	2288	...	1316	...	972
1905	...	...	2298	...	1170	...	1128
1906	...	...	2216	...	1143	...	1073
1907	...	...	2181	...	1276	...	905
1908	...	...	2192	...	1108	...	1084
1909	...	...	2067	...	994	...	1073

The natural increase of population in Sanitary Sub-districts of the City in 1909 was as follows:—

Bootham District	...	...	...	196
Micklegate District	...	...	...	362
Walmgate District	...	...	...	515

The low figure for Bootham District is due to the low birth-rate of that district; the higher birth-rate of Walmgate District compensates for its higher death-rate.

**Total number of new houses** completed in the City of York since 1900:—

			West side of City.			East side of City.		
Year.	Total, whole City.		Micklegate Sanitary Sub-district.			Bootham Sanitary Sub-district.		Walmgate Sanitary Sub-district.
1901	...	440	...	222	...	133	...	85
1902	...	351	...	132	...	106	...	113
1903	...	328	...	134	...	80	...	114
1904	...	240	...	142	...	47	...	51
1905	...	147	...	65	...	47	...	35
1906	...	129	...	50	...	40	...	39
1907	...	105	...	51	...	9	...	45
1908	...	84	...	61	...	10	...	13
		1824		857		472		495
1909	...	108	...	85	...	9		14

The extreme difficulty of making a correct estimate of the population under such circumstances as now prevail in York is a strong argument in favour of a quinquennial census.

The populations of the Sub-districts have been extremely difficult to estimate since last census owing to emigration and to different rates of house building in the districts.

In the early months of the year 1910 it has been decided to take a local Census of the total inhabited houses in each street and district, and as far as possible of the occupants thereof. The information should prove valuable as a check upon recent estimates of the population, and as providing useful data with which to compare the figures obtained by the national Census due in April, 1911.



TABLE A.

ESTIMATES OF THE POPULATION OF THE CITY  
AND OF THE SANITARY SUB-DISTRICTS, 1909.

The following calculations are of some value :—

	Bootham District.	Micklegate District.	Walmgate District.	Whole City.
Population, Census 1901 ...	21,193	25,741	30,980	77,914
Do. do. 1891 ...	16,583	22,072	29,186	67,841
Average number of persons per house, 1901 Census	—	—	—	4.71
Estimated number of inhabi- ted houses at June 30th, 1909 ... ..	4,814	6,318	6,764	17,896
(a) Estimated Population, 1909 (June 30th), calcu- lated at intercensal rate of increase (Registrar- General's method) ...	25,220	29,024	32,760	87,004
(b) *Population, June 30th, 1909, calculated at above named rate per house ...	22,674	29,758	31,858	84,290
(c) Population, June 30th, 1909, estimated accord- ing to natural increase (excess of births over deaths) ... ..	22,923	28,905	34,708	86,536
(d) Average of above three estimates ... ..	23,606	29,229	33,109	85,943

The birth-rates and death-rates for 1909 given in this Report, regarding the said Sub-Districts and the whole City, are calculated upon the official estimates in line (a).

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\*After allowing for the uninhabited houses, new houses built, and houses demolished since Census, 1901.

The Sanitary Sub-Districts correspond to the old Registration Sub-Districts :—

The Bootham District comprises Bootham Ward and greater part of Guildhall Ward.

The Micklegate District comprises Micklegate and Castlegate Wards.

The Walmgate district comprises Walmgate, Monk, and part of Guildhall Wards, and is the largest and most congested of the three.

The birth-rate in Bootham District has fallen from 27 in 1900 to 17.2 in 1909; therefore, the estimates for Bootham in lines (b) and (c) are probably nearer the truth than that in line (a), whereas, as in Walmgate District the birth-rate practically remains steady, it is probable that the estimate for that District in line (c) is more truthful than that in (a) or (b) and that the population per house has also increased in that District.

TABLE B. CITY OF YORK, 1891—1909. (Revised in 1909).

YEAR.	A. Population as estimated by Registrar-General's method ( <i>i.e.</i> , according to rate of increase during decade 1881—1891).	B. Population as estimated according to excess of Births over Deaths Year by Year (natural increase)	C. Population as estimated according to annual rate of increase between 1891 and 1901, as revealed by Census of 1901.	E. Revised Birth-rate, based upon the figures in Column C.	G. Revised Death-rate, based upon the figures in Column C.
1891 (Census)	67,004	67,004	*67,841	30·0	23·8
(before extension)					
1892	67,807	67,691	68,848	31·9	20·9
1893	69,388	69,388	69,388	29·0	19·9
(Extended City)					
1894	70,053	70,175	70,395	30·8	17·4
1895	70,723	71,071	71,402	31·0	19·2
1896	71,400	71,951	72,500	30·4	17·8
1897	72,083	72,863	73,604	30·8	18·4
1898	72,774	73,747	74,708	30·0	18·5
1899	73,474	74,762	75,812	30·3	16·6
1900	74,177	75,547	76,916	29·3	20·3
1901 (Census)	77,914	76,461	78,044	30·2	16·5
1902	—	79,201	79,114	29·5	15·3
1903	—	80,441	80,186	29·1	16·2
1904	—	81,402	81,268	28·2	16·2
1905	—	82,383	82,362	27·9	14·2
1906	—	83,567	83,467	26·5	13·7
1907	—	84,542	84,730	25·7	15·0
1908	—	85,493	85,861	25·5	12·9
1909	—	86,536	87,004	23·7	11·4

Average Birth-rate during ten years 1899—1908 inclusive = 28·2. Average Death-rate during ten years 1899—1908 inclusive = 15·7.  
 The difference between the figures stated in Columns B and C from 1893 to 1901 may be said to indicate the amount of immigration then going on. \* Population of City as afterwards extended in 1893.

## THE BIRTH-RATE.

The total number of births, notified to me by the Sub-Registrars during the 52 weeks ending Saturday, January 1st, 1910, was 2,067.

The total number of births registered in 1908 was 2,192.

The birth-rate in 1909 was 23·7 per 1,000 living (the lowest on record).

The average birth-rate for the 76 Great Towns for the same period was 25·7, and for England and Wales 25·6, which was 2·2 lower than the average for previous 10 years.

The average birth-rate for York for the ten years, 1899—1908, was 28·2. The birth-rate in York is declining as rapidly as in the remainder of the Kingdom. These birth-rates do not include the increasing number of still-births, which ought also to be registered.

The births in 1909 were registered as follows:—

				Sanitary Sub-Districts.			
				Whole City.	Bootham District.	Micklegate District.	Walmgate District.
First quarter of year ...				533	122	191	220
Second „ „ ...				524	96	191	237
Third „ „ ...				497	103	163	231
Fourth „ „ ...				513	114	157	242
				<u>2,067</u>	<u>435</u>	<u>702</u>	<u>930</u>
Males ... ..	1,051			Registered as Legitimate		...	1,961
Females ... ..	1,016			Registered as Illegitimate		...	106
				<u>2,067</u>			
							<u>2,067</u>

The following are the birth-rates for the three Sanitary Sub-Districts calculated upon the estimated populations of those Districts for 1909:—

Whole City.	Bootham District ... ..	17·2
<u>23·7</u>	Micklegate do. ... ..	24·2
	Walmgate do. ... ..	28·4

### Illegitimate Births:

The total number of births registered as illegitimate in 1909 (viz., 106), was equal to 5·1 per cent. of total births.

Of the total of 106 illegitimate births, 31 of the mothers resided in Bootham District, 36 in Micklegate, and 39 in Walmgate District. Of the Bootham District total, 12 births occurred in the Union Workhouse, 2 having no other address, and 7 having come in from rural districts. A total of 28 births occurred in the Workhouse, 24 of which were illegitimate.

## CITY OF YORK.

Year.	Total Births, (Legitimate and Illegitimate).	Total Illegitimate Births.	Illegitimate Births per cent. of Total Births.	
			York.	England and Wales.
1901	2361	106	4'5	3'9
1902	2339	124	5'3	3'9
1903	2337	81	3'4	3'9
1904	2288	99	4'3	4'0
1905	2298	116	5'0	4'0
1906	2216	118	5'3	4'0
1907	2181	115	5'2	3'9
1908	2192	98	4'5	4'0
1909	2067	106	5'1	...
Average.	...	...	4'7	3'9

**The Marriage Rate :**

I am indebted to the Superintendent Registrar for the following data regarding the number of marriages solemnised in the City:—

Year.	Total number of Marriages in York.	Marriage-rate per 1,000 of population in York.	Marriage-rate per 1,000 of population in England & Wales.
1900	588	15'2	16'0
1901	617	15'8	15'9
1902	608	15'3	15'8
1903	626	15'6	15'7
1904	587	14'4	15'2
1905	719	17'4	15'2
1906	668	16'0	15'9
1907	676	15'9	15'8
1908	654	15'2	14'9
1909	606	13'9	15'8

**Infantile Vaccination :**

I am indebted to the Vaccination Officer for the following information. (The figures for 1909 are not yet available).

The total number of children successfully vaccinated in 1908 was 1,673 (total births 2,192); vaccination was postponed in 15 cases; 7 children were declared insusceptible; there were 256 certificates of "conscientious objection": 146 died unvaccinated; 62 have left the City, or remain unvaccinated.

During the year 34 persons were re-vaccinated by the Public Vaccinator.



The Vaccination Act of 1907 provides that :—

“No parent or other person shall be liable to any penalty under Section 29 or Section 31 of the Vaccination Act of 1867 if within four months from the birth of the child he makes a statutory declaration that he conscientiously believes that vaccination would be prejudicial to the health of the child, and within seven days thereafter delivers or sends by post the declaration to the Vaccination Officer of the district.” By the previous Act of 1898, the *magistrates* had to be satisfied as to the “conscientious objection.” Now, by the Act of 1907, it will be observed that the parent is no longer required *to appear before the magistrates* for that purpose.

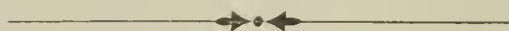
YORK UNION. (Per kindness of Vaccination Officer).

Year.	Successfully vaccinated.	Percentage of Total Births.	Vaccination Postponed or certified as insusceptible of vaccination.	Died or removed from York. unvaccinated.	Certificates of “conscientious objection” obtained.	Revaccinated by Public Vaccinator.
1901	1,994	81·6	20	315	35	No records
1902	2,005	86·2	20	200	41	No records
1903	2,043	83·8	27	290	28	340
1904	1,943	83·5	27	275	33	2600
1905	1,983	86·2	19	260	37	139
1906	1,885	84·3	38	273	41	43
					(1·8 %)	
1907	1,774	81·6	16	286	99	26
					(4·5 %)	
1908	1,673	77·5	22	208	256	34
					(11·8 %)	

The above table shows that the 1907 Act is already resulting in a large increase in the percentage of unvaccinated children in York as in the rest of the country. Since 1906 there is an increase of no less than 10% of such persons, who are a danger to the rest of the community in a Smallpox epidemic. We are now laying the foundation of another Smallpox epidemic throughout the country; in fact, signs are not wanting that this may come soon, with severe lessons for the Government and the community generally. That the opposition to vaccination is largely unreasonable is evident from the fact, as will be observed in the above table, that in 1903 and 1904, when Smallpox was epidemic and threatening all classes, a very large number of people applied to the Public Vaccinator for re-vaccination.

As "The Lancet" has recently said :—" We have remedies to hand which we know to be antidotal to certain contagious and infectious diseases, and yet we allow sentiment and ignorance to override the accomplished facts of science, and we place in the hands of illiterate obstinates the means of obtaining exemptions from treatment by the permits of a lay, and possibly a prejudiced, authority.

The attitude of the Local Government Board is inconsistent. Compulsory vaccination is either a protective measure beneficial to the whole community, or an act of doubtful utility imposed against the will of a large section of the people, to whom it appears but an unwarranted intrusion of an officious State into the freedom of the home. If the latter, then these laws are unjust, and the sooner they are repealed the better it must be for all; but if the Government really have faith in the experience of practically the entire medical profession, both in this country and abroad, and the conclusions arrived at by its own Royal Commission after nine years' continuous investigation, then it is its duty to safeguard the national health by increasing the stringency of the vaccination laws, so that in this country, as elsewhere, the disease which until a century ago was such a terrible scourge may be entirely stamped out. and the risk of such an expensive outbreak reduced to a minimum."



## THE DEATH-RATE.

The gross total number of deaths registered within the City of York during the 52 weeks ending 1st January, 1910, was 1,023, giving a death-rate of 11·7 per 1,000 living.

If the deaths of 54 persons not belonging to the City (" Non-residents ") be deducted, and those of 25 citizens (" Residents ") who died outside the City be added (as required by the Local Government Board), *the nett total number of deaths was 994, giving a nett " recorded\* " death-rate of 11·4 per 1,000 living (or a " corrected\* " death-rate of 11·74.)*

**This was the lowest death-rate for the City of York on record.**

The average death-rate for the 76 Great Towns in 1909 was 15·6; for England and Wales 14·5

The average death-rate in York for the preceding ten years, 1899—1908, was 15·7.

The gross totals and death-rates, and the nett totals and death-rates, in previous years, are set forth in the annexed L.G.B. Table 1 (Columns 7 and 8, 12 and 13).

\*For explanations of these terms " recorded " and " corrected," see notes to table D.

The deaths in 1909 were registered during the four quarters of the year as follows :—

				Whole City.	SANITARY SUB-DISTRICTS.		
					Bootham District.	Micklegate District.	Walmgate District.
First Quarter	...	...	...	313	78	95	140
Second „	...	...	...	232	51	84	97
Third „	...	...	...	199	54	72	73
Fourth „	...	...	...	250	56	89	105
Totals				994	239	340	415

The deaths of males numbered 527, of females 467.

The distribution of the deaths of York Citizens, according to Sanitary Sub-districts and age periods, was as follows:—

AGE-PERIODS.				SANITARY SUB-DISTRICTS.			Whole City. Totals.
				Bootham.	Micklegate.	Walmgate.	
0— 1	...	...	...	39	66	101	206
1— 5	...	...	...	16	19	36	71
5—15	...	...	...	9	10	16	35
15—25	...	...	...	12	14	15	41
25—65	...	...	...	78	124	144	346
65 and over	...	...	...	85	107	103	295
Totals				239	340	415	994

See also the L.G.B. Tables II. and IV. for further details.

Of the deaths in Walmgate district, 30 were of persons connected with the regiments stationed in the Barracks in that district.

Of the deaths in Bootham district, 17 occurred in the York Union Workhouse and had no other residence. The death-rate of that district, if those deaths be deducted, was 8·8 per 1,000 in the district (minus the population of the Workhouse).

Only one death, a boy in Micklegate District, aged 7, (0·1 per cent.), was registered as uncertified (*i.e.*, uncertified by medical attendant or by coroner), as compared with a percentage as high 4 or 5 in other great towns.

The following are the general death-rates in each of the Sanitary Sub-districts of the City during the year 1909, calculated upon the estimated populations of those districts for the year.

Whole City 11·4	{	Bootham district	...	9·5
		Micklegate „	...	12·0
		Walmgate „	...	12·6

Comparing the totals of 1909 with those of 1908, it will be observed in Table IV. that there was a *decrease* in 1909 in the deaths from the following causes:—

				Total deaths in 1908.	Total deaths in 1909.	Decrease in 1909.
Epidemic Influenza	...	...	...	21	6	15
Measles	...	...	...	27	4	23
Diarrhœa	...	...	...	42	17	25
Enteritis	...	...	...	18	11	7
Senile Decay	...	...	...	107	82	25
Pneumonia	...	...	...	70	66	4
Premature Birth and other develop- mental causes			}	131	125	6

There was an increase in the deaths due to the following causes:—

				Total deaths in 1908.	Total deaths in 1909.	Increase in 1909.
Tuberculosis of Lungs (Phthisis)	...	...	...	75	90	15
Cerebral Hæmorrhage (Apoplexy)	...	...	...	53	71	18
Heart Disease	...	...	...	103	115	12
Accident or Negligence	...	...	...	22	27	5

The great need for the amendment of the Acts relating to registration of births and deaths and to burials still exists.



**Deaths of York Residents (total 144) occurring in the  
Public Institutions within the City during the year 1909:—**

	Total Deaths.	Previous residence or home address.			
		Sanitary Sub-districts:—			Union Workhouse. No other address known.
		Bootham.	Micklegate	Walmgate.	
York Union Workhouse ...	94	5	25	47	17
Bootham Park (formerly called York Lunatic Hospital) ... ..	2	—	2	—	—
York County Hospital (General Infirmary)...	48	15	13	20	—
The Retreat (Asylum) ...	0	—	—	—	—

In the statistical tables, the above deaths are allocated to the Sanitary Sub-districts in which the deceased resided.

**Deaths of "Non-Residents" *i.e.*, persons coming into the district and dying in Public Institutions, &c.:—**

At the Union Workhouse ... ..	9
At Bootham Park (Asylum) ... ..	7
At the Retreat (Asylum) ... ..	9
At the County Hospital ... ..	18
At other Hospitals and Asylums ... ..	9
	<hr/>
	52
By sudden death of visitors from other districts in private houses or in street	1
In the river Ouse ... ..	1
	<hr/>
	54
	<hr/>

**THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD'S TABLES.**

In the accompanying tables deaths occurring in the Public Institutions are allotted to the Sanitary Sub-districts, or other localities, according to the addresses of the deceased.

It will be observed that deaths of "Non-residents" are excluded from certain calculations, and deaths of "Residents" are included, according to the instructions of the Local Government Board. The Board defines "Non-residents" as persons brought into the district on account of illness and dying there; and "Residents" as persons who have been taken out of the district on account of illness and have died elsewhere.

**Deaths of "Residents,"** *i.e.*, persons going out of the District on account of sickness or infirmity, and who died in Public Institutions, &c., elsewhere:—

Where died.	Total.	From :—			
		Bootham District.	Micklegate District.	Walmgate District.	
In York Corporation Fever Hospital	4	...	1	2	1
In York City Asylum, Water Fulford	15	...	1	7	7
(from York Workhouse—no other residence known, 1)					
In Leeds Infirmary ...	...	...	1	2	1
At Kirk Hammerton ...	...	...	—	1	—
River Ouse, Water Fulford...	...	...	—	—	1
Total	...	25			

### TABLE C. COMPARATIVE MORTALITY DURING LAST DECENNIIUM.

The following Table shows the Principal Causes of Death in the City for the past ten years.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	NUMBER OF DEATHS.									
	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909
Summer Diarrhoea ..	158	102	19	45	136	71	79	36	42	17
Other Principal Zymotic Diseases ...	139	51	80	111	97	40	66	60	56	28
Epidemic Influenza ...	35	11	15	11	7	21	10	35	21	6
Tuberculosis (including Phthisis) ...	156	147	150	133	149	136	128	146	104	115
Infantile Developmental causes (Premature Birth and Debility), under five years of age ...	138	166	127	167	169	153	123	133	112	98
Bronchitis and Pneumonia	242	151	187	204	163	161	143	207	160	151
Cancer ...	70	60	71	68	64	63	73	77	77	73
Organic Diseases of Heart	134	124	112	110	114	100	104	119	103	115
Senile Decay ...	85	78	97	92	100	95	102	88	107	82
Cerebral Hæmorrhage (Apoplexy) ...	64	77	76	62	67	65	50	70	53	71
Disease of Brain and Nervous System ...	54	51	33	36	32	34	38	55	46	36
Bright's Disease ...	23	38	31	21	32	29	34	31	33	38
Violence (Accidents, Suicide and Homicide) ...	47	44	35	34	36	45	35	42	31	30

## CITY OF YORK.—LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD'S TABLE I.

*Vital Statistics of Whole District during 1909 and previous Years.*

YEAR.	Population estimated to middle of each Year.	BIRTHS.		Total Deaths Registered in the District.				Total Deaths in Public Institutions in the District.	Deaths of "Non-residents" registered in Public Inst., etc., in the Dist.	Deaths of "Residents" registered in Public Inst., etc. beyond the District.	Nett Deaths at all Ages belonging to the District.	
		Number.	Rate.*	Under 1 Year of Age.		At all ages.					Number.	Rate.*
				Number.	Rate per 1,000 Births registered	Number.	Rate.*					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1899	75,812	2,301	30·3	359	156·0	1,308	17·2	215	43	No records.	1,265	16·6
1900	76,916	2,256	29·3	477	211·4	1,613	20·9	185	55	10	1,568	20·3
1901	78,044	2,361	30·2	355	150·3	1,331	17·0	219	45	8	1,294	16·5
1902	79,114	2,339	29·5	265	113·2	1,257	15·8	206	58	16	1,215	15·3
1903	80,186	2,337	29·1	359	153·6	1,339	16·7	210	53	18	1,304	16·2
1904	81,268	2,288	28·2	388	170·0	1,345	16·5	237	59	30	1,316	16·2
1905	82,362	2,298	27·9	299	130·0	1,212	14·7	220	56	14	1,170	14·2
1906	83,467	2,216	26·5	275	124·0	1,164	13·9	219	55	34	1,143	13·7
1907	84,730	2,181	25·7	271	124·0	1,296	15·3	250	56	36	1,276	15·0
1908	85,861	2,192	25·5	227	104·0	1,134	13·2	223	52	26	1,108	12·9
Averages for years 1899-1908	80,776	2,277	28·2	327	143·6	1,300	16·1	218	53	21	1,266	15·7
1909	87,004	2,067	23·7	206	100	1,023	11·7	198	54	25	994	11·4

Rates in Columns 4 and 8 should be calculated per 1,000 of the estimated gross population. In districts in which large public institutions seriously affect the statistics, the rates in Column 13 may be calculated on a net population, obtained by deducting from the estimated gross population the average number of inmates not belonging to the district in such institutions.

NOTE.—The deaths included in Column 7 of this Table are the whole of those registered during the year as having actually occurred within the district. The deaths included in Column 12 are the number in Column 7, corrected by the subtraction of the number in Column 10 and the addition of the number in Column 11.

By the term "Non-residents" is meant persons brought into the district on account of sickness or infirmity, and dying in public institutions there; and by the term "Residents" is meant persons who have been taken out of the district on account of sickness or infirmity, and have died in public institutions elsewhere. (For further details see text of this Report.)

Area of District in acres (exclusive of area covered by water) ... ..	3,730.	Total population at all ages ... ..	77,914
... ..	...	Number of inhabited houses ... ..	16,550
... ..	...	Average number of persons per house ... ..	4.71

At Census  
of 1901.

# LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD'S TABLE II.

CITY OF YORK—VITAL STATISTICS OF SANITARY SUB-DISTRICTS IN 1909 AND PREVIOUS YEARS. (REVISED 1909).

NAMES OF LOCALITIES.	1. WHOLE CITY.				2. Bootham Sanitary Sub-district.				3. Micklegate Sanitary Sub-district.				4. Walmgate Sanitary Sub-district.			
	Population estimated to middle of each year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	Population estimated to middle of each year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	Population estimated to middle of each year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	Population estimated to middle of each year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all ages.	Deaths under 1 year.
YEAR.	a.	b.	c.	d.	a.	b.	c.	d.	a.	b.	c.	d.	a.	b.	c.	d.
1899	75,812	2,301	1,265	359	20,368	517	346	67	25,070	685	323	96	30,629	1,099	596	196
1900	76,916	2,256	1,568	477	20,838	568	361	96	25,450	753	476	143	30,827	935	731	238
1901	78,044	2,361	1,294	355	21,308	583	358	91	25,830	769	372	96	31,025	1,009	564	168
1902	79,114	2,339	1,215	265	21,750	572	299	58	26,180	790	398	82	31,223	977	518	125
1903	80,186	2,337	1,304	359	22,230	543	303	74	26,568	771	382	101	31,388	1,023	619	184
1904	81,268	2,288	1,316	388	22,700	526	290	82	27,000	818	428	118	31,570	944	598	188
1905	82,362	2,298	1,170	299	23,206	467	263	49	27,356	786	405	96	31,800	1,045	502	154
1906	83,467	2,216	1,143	275	23,700	440	272	57	27,760	761	381	83	32,000	1,015	490	135
1907	84,730	2,181	1,276	271	24,230	432	300	54	28,200	753	399	92	32,300	996	577	125
1908	85,861	2,192	1,108	227	24,720	467	245	37	28,610	744	366	83	32,531	981	497	107
Averages of Years 1899-1908.	80,776	2,277	1,266	327	22,505	511	304	66	26,802	763	393	99	31,529	1,002	569	162
1909.	87,004	2,067	994	206	25,220	435	239	39	29,024	702	340	66	32,760	930	415	101

NOTE.—Deaths of residents occurring in public institutions beyond the district are included in sub-columns c of this table, and those of non-residents registered in public institutions in the district excluded. (See note on Table I as to meaning of terms "resident" and "non-resident.")

Deaths of residents occurring in public institutions whether within or without the district, are allotted to the respective localities according to the addresses of the deceased.



## CITY OF YORK.

TABLE IV. (CORRESPONDING TO LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD'S TABLE IV.)

Causes of, and ages at, Death during the Year 1909

(Shorter Schedule B of Incorporated Society of Medical Officers of Health, extended )

No.	Causes of Death.			Deaths in whole City, at subjoined ages, of Residents, whether occurring within or without the City.						
				All ages.	Under 1 year.	1 to 5 years.	5 to 15 years.	15 to 25 years.	25 to 65 years.	65&up-wards.
1	Small-pox	...	...	nil	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	Measles	...	...	4	...	3	1	...	...	...
3	Scarlet Fever	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
4	Diphtheria and Membranous Croup	...	...	6	...	2	4	...	...	...
5	Whooping Cough	...	...	14	5	9	...	...	...	...
6	Enteric Fever	...	...	3	...	...	...	1	2	...
7	Zymotic Diarrhœa	...	...	17	14	1	...	...	1	1
	(Epidemic or Zymotic Enteritis)	...	...							
8	Enteritis	...	...	11	8	...	...	...	1	2
9	Epidemic Influenza	...	...	6	...	...	...	1	1	4
10	Erysipelas	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	2	...
11	Puerperal Fever	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...
12	Other Septic Diseases	...	...	9	...	...	1	...	7	1
13	Tuberculosis of Meninges	115	{	18	2	5	7	3	1	...
14	Tuberculosis of Lungs			90	1	...	6	2	59	2
15	Other forms of Tuberculosis			7	1	2	...	1	2	1
16	Cancer	...	...	73	...	...	1	1	46	25
17	Premature Birth	...	98	44	44	...	...	...	...	...
18	Developmental Diseases	...		54	53	1	...	...	...	...
19	Infantile Convulsions	...		27	23	4	...	...	...	...
20	Croup (False, Laryngismus)	...	...	nil	...	...	...	...	...	...
21	Old Age	...	...	82	...	...	...	...	4	78
22	Meningitis	...	...	14	7	4	...	1	2	...
23	Inflammation and Softening of Brain	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	3	6
24	Apoplexy (Cerebral Hæmorrhage)	...	...	71	1	...	...	...	24	46
25	Insanity	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	4	2
26	Spinal Cord, Diseases of	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	5	2
27	Organic Diseases of Heart and Syncope	...	86	115	...	1	2	...	62	50
28	Acute Bronchitis and Laryngitis	...		46	20	7	...	2	6	11
29	Chronic Bronchitis	...		40	...	...	...	1	10	29
30	Lobar (Croupous) and Lobular (Broncho)-Pneumonia	...	{	66	19	23	1	...	11	12
31	Diseases of Stomach	...		12	2	...	1	2	5	2
32	Obstruction of Intestines	...		5	...	...	...	...	2	3
33	Appendicitis	...	...	4	...	2	...	...	2	...
34	Peritonitis, general	...	...	3	...	...	1	...	2	...
35	Nephritis and Bright's Disease	...	...	38	...	...	3	1	27	7
36	Tumours and Other Affections of Female Genital Organs	...	{	2	...	...	...	...	2	...
37	Cirrhosis of Liver	...		6	...	...	...	...	6	...
38	Alcoholism	...		2	...	...	...	...	2	...
39	Accidents & Diseases of Parturition	...	...	5	...	...	...	1	4	...
40	Rheumatic Fever	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	4	...
41	Congenital Syphilis	...	...	4	2	1	...	...	1	...
42	Diabetes Mellitus	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	5	...
43	Deaths by Accident or Negligence	...	...	27	3	4	6	2	9	3
44	Deaths by Suicide	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	3	...
45	Deaths from Ill-defined Causes	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	4	2
46	All other Causes	...	...	25	1	1	1	1	15	6
ALL CAUSES				994	206	71	35	41	346	295

No.	Causes of Death.	Causes of Death distributed according to Sanitary Sub-districts (Residents):—				Total Deaths (of Citizens and Non-residents) in the Public Institutions in the City
		Whole City.	Bootham.	Mickle-gate.	Walm-gate.	
1	Small-pox ... ..	nil	...	...	...	...
2	Measles ... ..	4	1	2	1	...
3	Scarlet Fever ... ..	1	...	1	...	...
4	Diphtheria and Membranous Croup	6	2	2	2	1
5	Whooping Cough ... ..	14	4	3	7	...
6	Enteric Fever ... ..	3	...	2	1	1
7	Zymotic Diarrhœa ... ..	17	2	3	12	3
	(Epidemic or Zymotic Enteritis)					
8	Enteritis ... ..	11	6	1	4	1
9	Epidemic Influenza ... ..	6	3	3	...	2
10	Erysipelas ... ..	2	1	...	1	...
11	Puerperal Fever ... ..	1	...	...	1	...
12	Other Septic Diseases ... ..	9	2	5	2	5
13	Tuberculosis of Meninges	18	2	7	9	2
14	Tuberculosis of Lungs	90	25	34	31	17
15	Other forms of Tuberculosis	7	2	1	4	...
16	Cancer ... ..	73	14	23	36	22
17	Premature Birth ... ..	44	8	16	20	1
18	Developmental Diseases					
19	Infantile Convulsions ... ..	27	3	8	16	...
20	Croup (False, Laryngismus) ... ..	nil	...	...	...	...
21	Old Age ... ..	82	27	34	21	26
22	Meningitis ... ..	14	1	7	6	1
23	Inflammation and Softening of Brain	9	4	3	2	3
24	Apoplexy (Cerebral Hæmorrhage)	71	15	26	30	12
25	Insanity ... ..	6	...	2	4	9
26	Spinal Cord, Diseases of ... ..	7	2	2	3	...
27	Organic Diseases of Heart and Syncope	115	23	39	53	27
28	Acute Bronchitis and Laryngitis	46	11	13	22	2
29	Chronic Bronchitis ... ..	40	8	15	17	6
30	Lobar (Croupous) and Lobular (Broncho)-Pneumonia	66	19	20	27	5
31	Diseases of Stomach ... ..	12	5	5	2	3
32	Obstruction of Intestines ... ..	5	1	3	1	3
33	Appendicitis ... ..	4	3	...	1	5
34	Peritonitis, general ... ..	3	...	1	2	...
35	Nephritis and Bright's Disease ... ..	38	17	9	12	8
36	Tumours and other Affections of Female Genital Organs	2	1	1	...	2
37	Cirrhosis of Liver ... ..	6	...	2	4	1
38	Alcoholism ... ..	2	...	...	2	1
39	Accidents & Diseases of Parturition	5	2	1	2	2
40	Rheumatic Fever ... ..	4	1	...	3	1
41	Congenital Syphilis ... ..	4	...	2	2	3
42	Diabetes Mellitus ... ..	5	1	2	2	...
43	Deaths by Accident or Negligence	27	3	13	11	8
44	Deaths by Suicide ... ..	3	...	1	2	1
45	Deaths from Ill-defined Causes ... ..	6	3	2	1	2
46	All other Causes ... ..	25	7	10	8	10
ALL CAUSES ... ..		994	239	340	415	198

A Study of the following Tables will prove of considerable interest:—

TABLE D.

CITY OF YORK DEATH RATES PER 1,000 LIVING IN YEAR 1909,  
as compared with those for England and Wales.

	Average for England and Wales.	Average of the 76 great towns, including York.	Average of the 143 smaller towns.	Rural England and Wales.	YORK.
Birth-rate ... ..	25'6	25'7	24'8	25'6	23'7
General death-rate ("corrected") ... ..	14'5	15'6	14'5	13'6	11'7
Infantile mortality (per 1,000 births) ... ..	109	118	111	98	100
Total epidemic diseases death-rate ... ..	1'12	1'42	1'08	0'80	0'52
Measles death-rate ... ..	0'35	0'48	0'33	0'21	0'04
Scarlet fever death-rate	0'09	0'11	0'09	0'06	0'01
Diphtheria death-rate	0'14	0'15	0'16	0'14	0'07
Whooping cough death- rate ... ..	0'20	0'24	0'17	0'16	0'16
Typhoid fever death-rate	0'06	0'06	0'06	0'06	0'03
Diarrhoea death-rate ... ..	0'28	0'38	0'27	0'17	0'19
Small-pox death-rate ... ..	0'00	0'00	0'00	0'00	0'00

Year 1909	Standard death-rate.	Crude death-rate.	Corrected death-rate.
England and Wales ... ..	18'19	14'5	14'5
76 Great Towns ... ..	17'13	14'7	15'6
City of York ... ..	17'67	11'4	11'74

To compare the crude death-rate with that of other towns it is necessary to make allowance for the difference in age and sex constitution of the different towns. This is done by obtaining from the "Standard" death-rate of each town the "Factor for correction" and multiplying the crude death-rate by this Factor—the resulting figure is "the Corrected death-rate."

The "Standard" death-rate signifies the rate at all ages calculated on the hypothesis that the rates for each sex at each of twelve age-periods in each town were the same as in England and Wales during the ten years 1891—1900, the rates at all ages in England and Wales during that period having been 18'19 per 1,000.

The "Factor for correction" is obtained by dividing the "Standard" death-rate in England and Wales by the "Standard" death-rate in each town.

1909. TABLE E.

QUARTERLY DEATH-RATES IN THE SANITARY SUB-DISTRICTS  
AND ANNUAL DEATH-RATES IN THE WARDS OF THE CITY, FROM  
ALL CAUSES AND AT ALL AGES, PER 1,000 OF THE ESTIMATED  
POPULATION IN EACH DISTRICT OR WARD.

Quarterly Death-rates:—

Sanitary Sub-districts.	Estimated Population	1st Quarter.	2nd Quarter.	3rd Quarter.	4th Quarter.	Whole Year.
Bootham ...	25,220	12'4	8'2	8'7	9'0	9'5
Micklegate ...	29,024	13'1	11'6	9'9	12'2	12'0
Walmgate ...	32,760	17'1	11'7	8'8	12'7	12'6
Whole City ...	87,004	14'4	10'7	9'2	11'5	11'4

Annual Death-rates in the Wards, 1909:—

Ward.	Estimated Population	Annual Death-rate	Ward.	Estimated Population	Annual Death-rate
Bootham ...	19,200	9'5	Micklegate ...	18,300	10'4
Guildhall ...	6,000	17'0	Walmgate ...	18,400	11'3
Castlegate...	12,360	12'0	Monk ...	12,200	13'2

TABLE F.

Annual Death-rate per 1,000 living in Decennial Periods:—

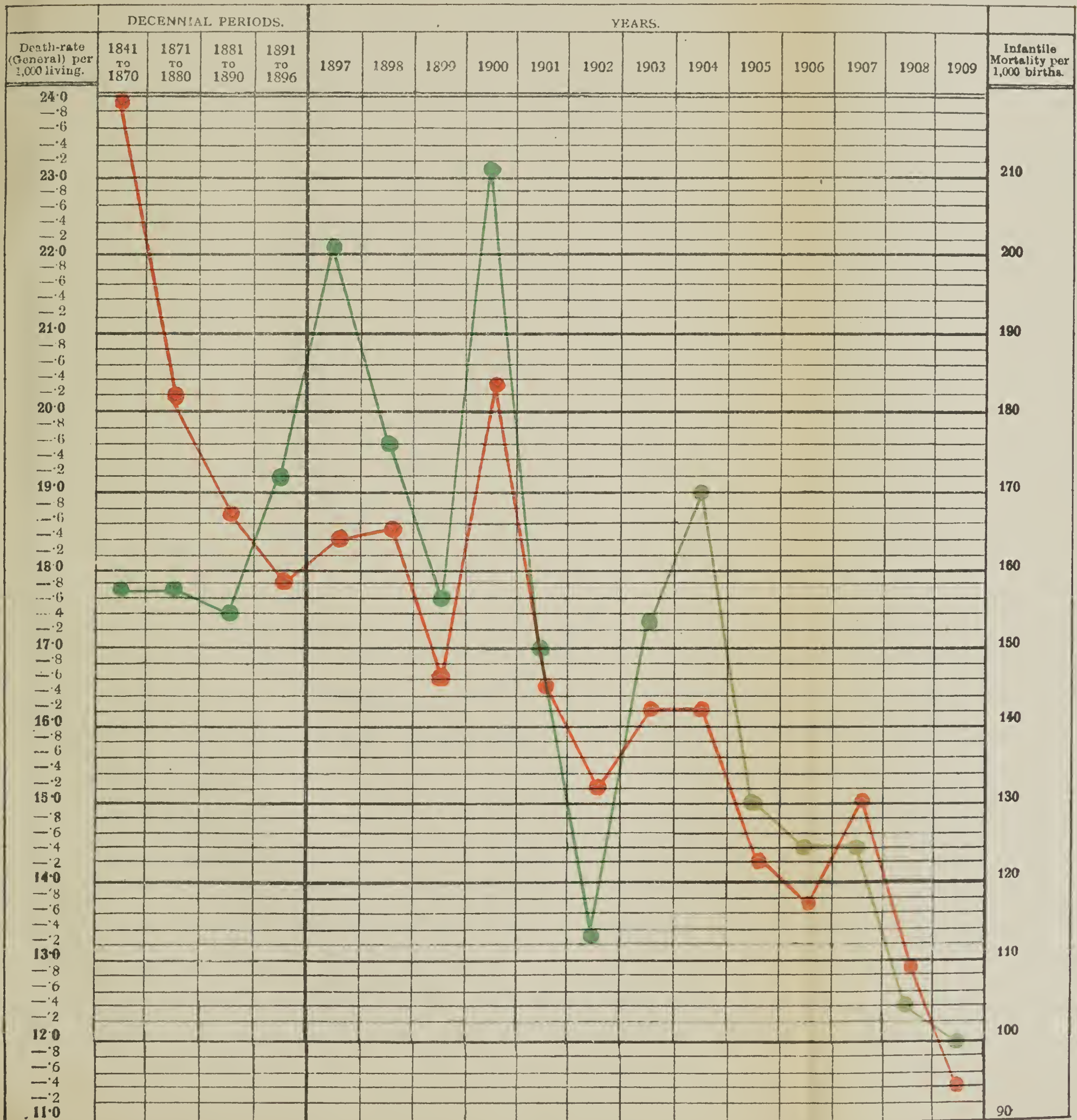
Decennial.	CITY OF YORK.		England and Wales.
	Recorded or Crude Death-rate.	Death-rate corrected by exclusion of Non-Residents, etc.	
1841—50	24'0	Not so corrected at that time.	22'0
1851—60	24'0		22'0
1861—70	24'0		22'4
1871—80	21'6	20'2	21'3
1881—90	20'2	18'7	18'7
1891—1900	19'1	17'0	18'2
1901—09 (nine years)	15'0	14'6	15'5



CHART SHOWING THE DECLINE OF THE DEATH-RATE AND INFANTILE MORTALITY RATE SINCE 1841.

Red line = General Death-rate.

Green line = Infantile Mortality per 1,000 Births.



The high Death rate in 1900 was due to a Typhoid Epidemic.

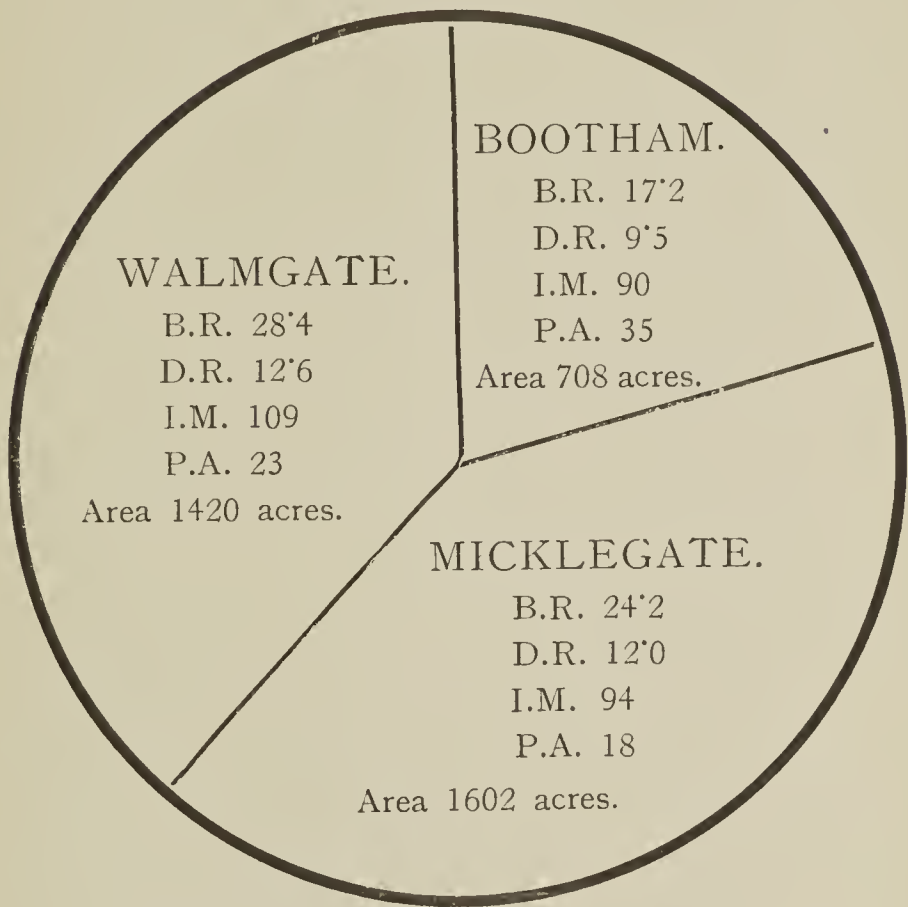
The high points in the Infantile Mortality-rate correspond to the high points in the Diarrhoea death-rate.



**CITY OF YORK.**

**Area and Statistics of Sanitary Sub-Districts.**

**1909.**



**DIAGRAM SHEWING:—**

B.R. = BIRTH-RATE } Per 1,000 of Estimated Population.  
D.R. = DEATH-RATE }  
I.M. = INFANTILE MORTALITY = Deaths under one year per 1,000 births.  
P.A. = ESTIMATED POPULATION PER ACRE IN 1909.

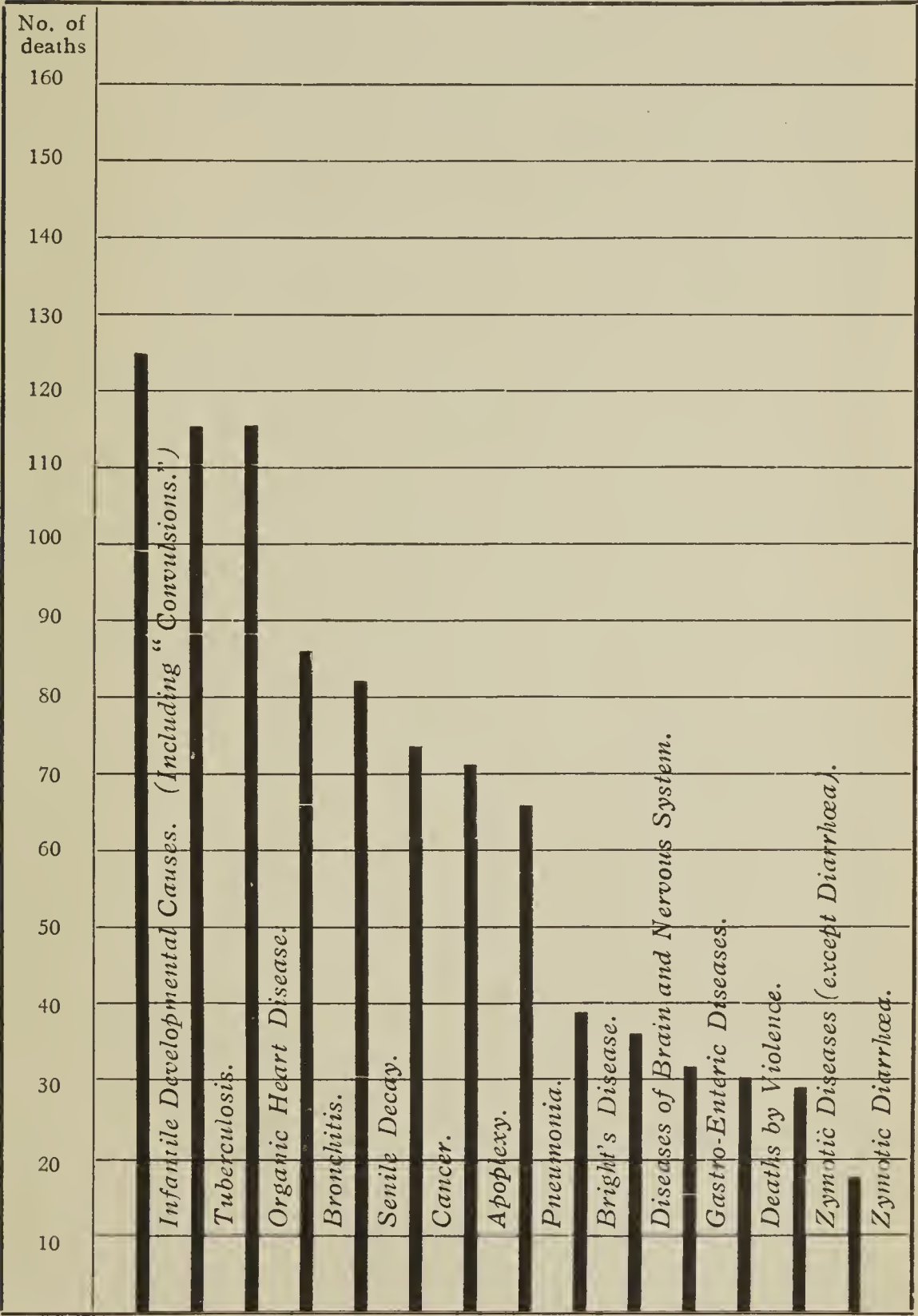
WHOLE CITY {  
BIRTH-RATE 23'7.  
DEATH-RATE 11'4.  
INFANTILE MORTALITY RATE 100.  
ESTIMATED POPULATION PER ACRE 23.





CITY OF YORK.

Comparative view of 14 of the principal causes of Death during the year 1909.





## CITY OF YORK. TABLE G.

Average Rate of Mortality at Age-Periods, per 1,000 living at each Age-Period, during decennial and quinquennial periods.

Age-Periods.	Years.				
	1871-1880	1881-1890	1891-1900	1901-1905	1906-1909
0-5	59'5	55'4	58'2	52'9	38'9
5-15	4'9	4'2	3'3	3'2	2'5
15-25	5'6	5'7	4'6	3'3	2'6
25-65	19'6	18'6	17'5	10'6	9'7
65 and over.	122'1	119'0	118'8	88'1	86'9
At all Ages.	20'2	18'7	17'0	15'7	13'2

## CITY OF YORK. TABLE H.

Total Deaths at Age-Periods expressed as Percentages of Total Deaths at all ages.

Year.	Age Periods :—						Total deaths at all ages.
	Under 1 Year.	1 to 5 Years.	5 to 15 Years.	15 to 25 Years.	25 to 65 Years.	65 Years and upwards.	
1901	27'4	8'9	3'1	5'2	29'9	25'4	1294
1902	21'8	11'3	3'8	4'2	31'7	27'0	1215
1903	27'5	14'8	5'3	2'4	28'3	21'4	1304
1904	29'5	10'8	4'6	4'6	27'6	22'8	1316
1905	25'5	8'0	3'4	5'3	30'8	26'8	1170
1906	24'0	11'1	3'3	5'3	30'1	26'1	1143
1907	21'2	10'6	3'4	3'2	33'8	27'5	1276
1908	20'5	10'7	4'8	4'1	30'1	29'6	1108
1909	20'7	7'2	3'5	4'1	34'8	29'7	994
Average	24'2	10'4	3'9	4'3	30'8	26'2	1202
Percentage	declining.					increasing	

TABLE J. QUARTERLY DEATH-RATES FOR TEN YEARS, 1900—1909.

GENERAL DEATH-RATE PER 1,000 LIVING:—											DEATH-RATE DUE TO BRONCHITIS AND PNEUMONIA, PER 1,000 LIVING:—										
Quarter of Year.	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	Quarter of Year.	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909
First ...	24·5	15·7	19·7	14·6	16·2	16·4	15·4	18·9	16·0	14·4	First ...	6·5	2·2	3·6	1·8	2·9	3·0	2·5	3·4	2·70	3·22
Second...	18·5	16·2	15·0	13·5	14·6	13·8	12·1	12·0	11·1	10·7	Second	3·4	2·0	2·1	1·8	2·3	1·8	1·4	2·0	1·30	1·24
Third ...	23·7	18·6	12·7	14·1	19·3	13·3	13·6	10·6	11·7	9·2	Thrd...	1·2	0·7	1·1	0·9	0·7	0·58	0·38	0·9	0·84	0·55
Fourth...	17·3	14·7	14·7	22·9	14·9	13·5	13·7	18·8	12·9	11·5	Fourth	3·6	2·8	2·5	5·6	2·1	2·4	2·5	3·4	2·70	1·93
Whole Year.	20·3	16·5	15·3	16·2	16·2	14·2	13·7	15·0	12·9	11·4	Whole Year.	3·2	1·9	2·3	2·5	2·0	1·95	1·71	2·44	1·86	1·73
ZYMOTIC OR EPIDEMIC DEATH-RATE PER 1,000 LIVING:—											INFANTILE MORTALITY (AGES 0—1 YEARS), PER 1,000 BIRTHS.										
First ...	2·4	0·46	2·18	0·40	0·88	0·83	1·45	0·62	1·54	0·64	First ...	164	99	136	116	129	102	119	112	102	135
Second...	2·0	0·56	1·11	0·35	1·10	0·58	1·01	0·28	0·47	0·50	Second	142	123	116	109	103	114	97	100	73	63
Third ...	8·5	5·6	0·96	2·40	7·36	3·52	3·55	0·56	1·22	0·60	Third...	361	256	119	177	311	194	161	79	120	106
Fourth...	2·3	1·1	1·13	4·65	2·16	0·49	0·96	3·0	1·40	0·33	Fourth	161	105	93	213	123	104	92	201	124	94
Whole Year.	3·8	1·96	1·25	1·94	2·87	1·34	1·73	1·13	1·14	0·52	Whole Year.	211	150	113	153	170	130	124	124	104	100

TABLE K.

ANNUAL BIRTH- AND DEATH-RATES IN THE SANITARY SUB-DISTRICTS OF  
BOOTHAM (B), MICKLEGATE (M), AND WALMGATE (W).

Year.	Per 1,000 of estimated population in each district.					Infantile Mortality per 1,000 births (0—1 year).											
	Birth-rate per 1,000 living in each district.					Death-rate of children under the age of five years.											
	B.	M.	W.	Whole City.		B.	M.	W.	Whole City.								
					General death-rate.												
						B.	M.	W.	Whole City.	B.	M.	W.	Whole City.	B.	M.	W.	Whole City.
1900	27.3	29.6	30.3	29.3		16.4	18.4	24.3	20.3	5.6	7.4	11.3	8.6	169	189	254	211
1901	27.4	29.8	32.5	30.2		16.8	14.4	18.2	16.5	5.6	4.8	7.2	6.0	156	124	166	150
1902	26.3	30.2	31.3	29.5		14.1	15.4	16.7	15.3	3.9	5.0	6.1	5.0	101	103	127	113
1903	24.4	29.0	32.5	29.1		13.6	14.3	19.0	16.2	4.5	5.6	9.7	6.8	136	131	179	153
1904	23.1	30.3	29.8	28.2		12.8	15.8	18.9	16.2	4.7	6.5	8.4	6.5	156	144	199	170
1905	20.1	28.7	32.8	27.9		11.3	14.8	15.8	14.2	2.7	5.4	6.2	4.7	105	122	147	130
1906	18.5	27.4	31.5	26.5		11.4	13.7	15.2	13.7	3.4	4.3	6.2	4.8	129	109	133	124
1907	17.8	26.7	30.8	25.7		12.4	14.1	18.0	15.0	3.5	4.2	6.3	4.8	125	122	125	124
1908	18.9	26.0	30.1	25.5		9.9	12.8	15.2	12.9	2.1	4.2	5.3	4.0	80	112	109	104
1909	17.2	24.2	28.4	23.7		9.5	12.0	12.6	11.4	2.2	2.9	4.2	3.2	90	94	109	100
Average for the 10 Years	22.1	28.2	31.0	27.5		12.8	14.6	17.4	15.2	3.8	5.0	7.1	5.4	124	125	155	138

## INFANTILE MORTALITY.

### DEATHS UNDER THE AGE OF TWELVE MONTHS.

The nett total number of deaths in 1909 was 206, or 100 per 1,000 births, (or 20·7 per cent. of the nett total number of deaths at all ages), as compared with 118 per 1,000, the average for the 76 Great Towns, and 109 for England and Wales—*i.e.*, about one-tenth of the children born in York did not survive the first year of life.

The deaths in 1909 occurred as follows :—

	Sanitary Sub-districts.			Total.
	Bootham.	Micklegate.	Walmgate.	
First quarter of year ...	17	27	28	72
Second „ „ ...	7	11	15	33
Third „ „ ...	6	18	29	53
Fourth „ „ ...	9	10	29	48
	39	66	101	206

The Rates per 1,000 births in the Sanitary Sub-districts were as follows :—

Sub-districts.	1st Quarter.	2nd Quarter.	3rd Quarter.	4th Quarter.	Whole Year.
Bootham ... ..	140	73	58	79	90
Micklegate ... ..	142	58	110	64	94
Walmgate ... ..	130	63	125	120	109
Whole City ... ..	135	63*	106	94	100

The high infantile mortality rate for the first quarter, as shown above, was due to Whooping-Cough, Diarrhœal diseases Bronchitis and Pneumonia.

\* This was the lowest Infantile Mortality Rate for the City on record.



TABLE L.  
INFANTILE MORTALITY RATE.

Year.	YORK				ENGLAND AND WALES.
	No. of Deaths.	* Proportion per 1,000 Births.	Percentage of total deaths at all ages.	* Proportion per 1,000 births, after deducting the deaths due to Premature Birth.	Proportion per 1,000 births.
1899	359	156·0	28·4	141	163
1900	477	211·4	30·4	191	154
1901	355	150·3	27·4	133	151
1902	265	113·2	21·8	99	133
1903	359	153·6	27·5	132	132
1904	388	170·0	29·3	149	146
1905	299	130·0	25·5	105	128
1906	275	124·0	24·0	100	133
1907	271	124·0	21·2	98	118
1908	227	104·0	20·5	84	121
Average for 10 } yrs. 1899--1908	327	143·5	25·6	123	138
1909	206	100·0	20·7	78	109

\* \* The difference between the figures in these two columns may be said to represent the pre-natal influences, which, in the present conditions of social life—of the labouring classes in particular—are not nearly so much under control as is possible with post-natal influences.

ANNUAL AVERAGE INFANTILE MORTALITY PER 1,000 BIRTHS,  
during decennial and quinquennial periods.

			York.	England and Wales.	76 Great Towns.
Ten years,	1861—70	...	157	154	—
„	„ 1871—80	...	157	149	—
„	„ 1881—90	...	154	142	—
„	„ 1891—1900	...	167	153	—
Five	„ 1901—05	...	143	138	147
Four	„ 1906—09	...	113	120	129

See also Table K.

Our unavoidable Infantile Mortality should not be more than 70 per 1,000 births, or as has been said—"one half of our Infantile Mortality is preventible." The mortality is only an index of the total amount of disease. For every death there are many cases of illness, of prolonged debility, and of permanent damage.

The following Tables numbered V, (Local Government Board's) set forth in detail the deaths of infants under the age of twelve months in York in 1909, classified according to the principal causes of death, and the ages at death, in weeks and months, and according to the Sanitary Sub-districts. It will be observed that the chief causes of Infantile Mortality during the year were as follows:—

*Developmental Causes ...	...	...	53	}	97
Premature Birth ...	...	...	44		
Diarrhœal Diseases ...	...	...	...		24
Convulsions ...	...	...	...		23
Pneumonia ...	...	...	19	}	39
Bronchitis and Laryngitis ...	...	...	20		
Whooping Cough ...	...	...	...		5
Tuberculosis ...	...	...	...		4
Meningitis (non-tuberculous) ...	...	...	...		7

These causes are graphically displayed in Chart D.

The age-distribution of the Infantile Mortality in York in 1909 may be stated thus:—

Year 1909.	Age-Period.	Total deaths.	Percentage of total infant deaths.		
In first week of life	...	53	25·7	} 127 deaths, or 62 per cent.; chief cause, immaturity.	} Total deaths 155, or 70·5 per cent.
In first month of life	...	85	41·2		
In second and third months		42	20·4		
In fourth, fifth. & sixth „		28	13·6	Chief causes, Diarrhœa and Atrophy	
In seventh to twelfth „		51	24·7	Chief causes, Diarrhœa and Pneumonia	

\* In Table IV of this Report, this group of diseases comprises the deaths registered as due to "Injury at Birth," "Debility at Birth," "Atelectasis," (incomplete development of lungs), other Congenital Defects (malformed heart, harelip, cleft palate, malformed spine, Hydrocephalus, &c), "want of breast-milk," Atrophy, Debility, "Marasmus," Dentition (teething), and Rickets.



Total deaths of infants in the Sanitary Sub-districts due to the following causes:—

Year 1909.	Bootham.	Mickle- gate.	Walm- gate.	Whole City.	
				Total deaths.	Percent- age of to- tal infant deaths.
Premature birth & other develop- mental causes ... ..	18	32	47	97	47·0
Bronchitis and Pneumonia ...	11	11	17	39	19·0
Diarrhœal diseases ... ..	4	6	14	24	11·6

It will be observed that, as in previous years, and as in the rest of the country, these percentages present appalling figures, which can only be reduced by steady and persistent education and sanitation.

It is satisfactory to record that there were no “uncertified” deaths in York in this age period during 1909, although, on the other hand, 14 infant deaths were submitted to Coroner’s inquest.

A comparison of the chief facts of Table V. of each year since that Table was first introduced in 1905 is here set forth. It is perhaps too soon to make grave deductions therefrom, but, in the meantime, the apparently increasing proportion of deaths occurring in the various age-periods under the age of three months, the continued maintenance of the high death-rates due to premature birth and other developmental causes, and to bronchitis and pneumonia, and the excessive infant mortality in the Walmgate Sanitary Sub-district in proportion to its population, must be regarded with concern, whilst, on the other hand, the decrease in the percentage of deaths due to diarrhœal diseases was increasingly hopeful during the past year.

Although we may rightly congratulate ourselves upon the diminished infantile mortality-rate during the last five years, yet a careful consideration of our statistics, and of the underlying causes of infantile mortality mentioned below, and of the knowledge which we have gained upon enquiries, shows that there is yet a very great deal of work to be done in order to maintain and increase this reduction. Some of that work appears to be almost of insurmountable difficulty, *e.g.*, the large percentages of deaths due to prematurity of birth and immaturity of development are largely due to the causes numbered 1 to 5—especially to No. 4.

TABLE M (a). CITY OF YORK.

Year.	Total deaths under one year of age.	Total deaths at ages :—					Total deaths due to :—			
		Under one week.	Under one month.	Under three months.	Under six months.	From seven to twelve months.	Premature birth and other developmental causes.	Diarrhoeal diseases.	Bronchitis and Pneumonia.	Common infectious diseases.
1905	299	69	97	151	206	93	139	72	27	7
1906	275	58	90	141	194	81	118	65	29	14
1907	271	70	105	161	200	71	126	40	34	13
1908	227	61	87	129	167	60	103	48	30	11
1909	206	53	85	127	155	51	97	24	39	5

## (b) PERCENTAGES OF TOTAL INFANTILE DEATHS.

Year.	At Ages :—					Due to following causes :—			
	Under one week.	Under one month.	Under three months.	Under six months.	From seven to twelve months.	Premature birth and other developmental causes.	Diarrhoeal diseases.	Bronchitis and Pneumonia.	Common infectious diseases.
1905	23'0	32'0	50	70	30	46.5	24 0	9'0	2'4
1906	21'0	32'0	51	70	30	43'0	23'6	10'0	5'0
1907	25'6	38'7	59	74	26	46'5	14'8	12'5	4.9
1908	26'8	38'0	57	74	26	45'4	21'0	13'2	4'9
1909	25'7	41'2	62	70	24	47'0	11'6	19'0	2'4

## (c)

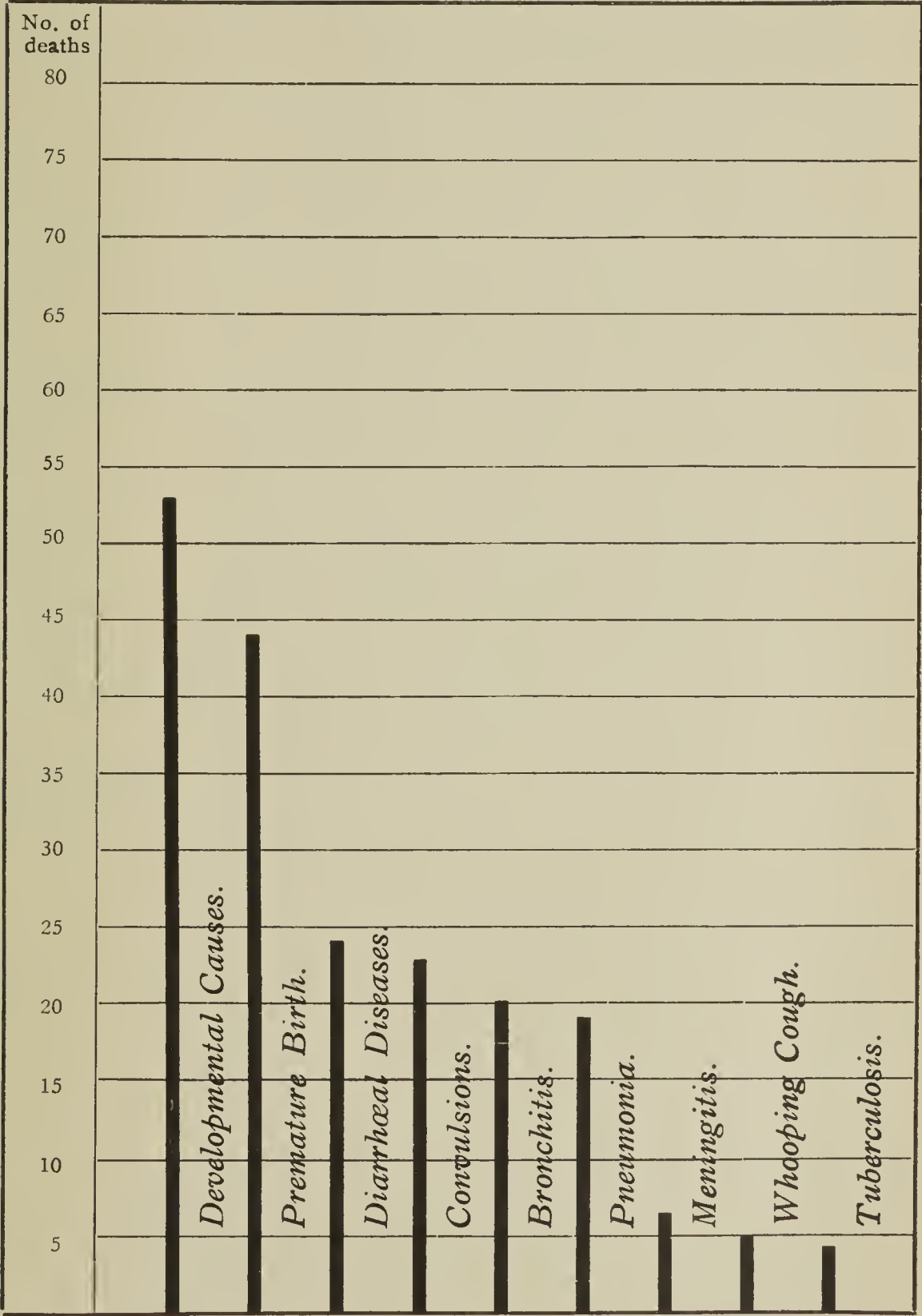
TOTAL DEATHS UNDER ONE YEAR  
OF AGE  
in the Sanitary Sub-districts.

PERCENTAGES OF THE TOTAL  
INFANT DEATHS OF THE CITY  
occurring in Sanitary Sub-districts

Year.	Bootham.	Micklegate.	Walmgate.	Whole City.	Year.	Bootham.	Micklegate.	Walmgate.
1905	49	96	154	299	1905	16	32	51
1906	57	83	135	275	1906	20	30	49
1907	54	92	125	271	1907	20	34	46
1908	37	83	107	227	1908	16	36	47
1909	39	66	101	206	1909	19	32	49

CITY OF YORK.

Comparative view of 9 of the principal causes of Infantile Mortality (below one year of age) during the year 1909.





LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD'S TABLE V.  
COUNTY BOROUGH OF YORK.  
INFANTILE MORTALITY DURING THE YEAR 1909.  
DEATHS FROM STATED CAUSES IN WEEKS AND MONTHS UNDER ONE YEAR  
OF AGE IN WHOLE CITY.

CAUSE OF DEATHS.	Under 1 week.	1-2 weeks.	2-3 weeks.	3-4 weeks.	Total under 1 month.	1-2 months.	2-3 months.	3-4 months.	4-5 months.	5-6 months.	6-7 months.	7-8 months.	8-9 months.	9-10 months.	10-11 months.	11-12 months.	Total deaths under one year.
<b>i.—Common Infectious Diseases.</b>																	
Small-pox ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chicken-pox ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scarlet Fever ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria (including Mem- branous Croup ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Whooping Cough ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	2	5
<b>ii.—Diarrhœal Diseases.</b>																	
Diarrhœa, all forms ...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	1	1	2	2	2	2	...	...	...	14
Enteritis, Muco-enteritis, Gastro-enteritis ...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	2	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	8
Gastritis, Gastro-intestinal Catarrh ...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
<b>iii.—Wasting Diseases.</b>																	
Premature Birth... ..	32	3	...	3	38	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	44
Congenital Defects ...	2	1	1	1	5	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Injury at Birth ...	3	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	4
Negligence at Birth ...	3	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Want of Breast-milk, (Starvation) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Atrophy, Debility, Marasmus	8	4	3	4	19	4	4	3	2	3	1	2	1	2	1	...	42
<b>iv.—Tuberculous Diseases.</b>																	
Tuberculous Meningitis ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Tuberculous Peritonitis: Tabes Mesenterica ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Tuberculous Diseases...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2
<b>v.—Other Causes.</b>																	
Erysipelas ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Syphilis ...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Rickets ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Meningitis ( <i>not Tuberculous</i> ) ...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	1	...	...	1	7
Convulsions ...	4	4	1	1	10	2	2	1	1	2	1	...	1	2	1	...	23
Bronchitis ...	...	1	...	...	1	6	2	1	1	...	1	2	2	3	1	...	20
Laryngitis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pneumonia ...	...	...	...	...	...	2	4	...	1	1	1	1	3	2	1	3	19
Suffocation, overlying	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Causes ...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
	53	14	7	11	85	24	18	7	12	9	8	7	11	13	5	7	206

Population ... Estimated to middle of 1909. ... 87,004.

Births in the year	Legitimate ...	1,961	Deaths in the year of	Legitimate Infants ...	185
	Illegitimate ...	106		Illegitimate Infants ..	21

Deaths from all causes at all ages ... 994.

There were no "uncertified" deaths under one year.



LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD'S TABLE V.—(continued).  
COUNTY BOROUGH OF YORK.  
INFANTILE MORTALITY DURING THE YEAR 1909.  
DEATHS FROM STATED CAUSES UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE IN SANITARY SUB-DISTRICTS.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	Bootham.				Micklelegate.				Walmgate.				Whole City. Total deaths under one year.
	0-3 months.	3-6 months.	6-12 months.	Total under one year.	0-3 months.	3-6 months.	6-12 months.	Total under one year.	0-3 months.	3-6 months.	6-12 months.	Total under one year.	
i.—Common Infectious Diseases.													
Small-pox ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chicken-pox ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scarlet Fever ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria (including Membranous Croup) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Whooping Cough ...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	3	3	5
ii.—Diarrhœal Diseases.													
Diarrhœa, all forms ..	1	...	...	1	...	...	3	3	3	4	3	10	14
Enteritis, Muco-enteritis, Gastro-enteritis ...	2	...	1	3	1	...	...	1	...	2	2	4	8
Gastritis, Gastro-intestinal Catarrh ...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	2
iii.—Wasting Diseases.													
Premature Birth...	8	...	...	8	15	...	1	16	20	...	...	20	44
Congenital Birth ...	2	...	...	2	2	1	...	3	2	...	...	2	7
Injury at Birth ...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	1	2	4
Negligence at Birth ...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	1	...	...	1	3
Want of Breast-milk, (Starvation) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Atrophy, Debility, Marasmus	6	...	1	7	7	2	3	12	15	5	3	23	42
iv.—Tuberculous Diseases.													
Tuberculous Meningitis ...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	2
Tuberculous Peritonitis: Tabes Mesenterica ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Tuberculous Diseases...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	2
v.—Other Causes.													
Erysipelas ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Syphilis ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	2
Rickets ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Meningitis ( <i>not Tuberculous</i> ) ...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	4	...	1	2	3	7
Convulsions ...	2	1	...	3	4	3	1	8	8	...	4	12	23
Bronchitis ...	2	1	3	6	4	...	1	5	3	1	5	9	20
Laryngitis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pneumonia ...	2	...	3	5	3	1	2	6	1	1	6	8	19
Suffocation, overlying ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Causes ...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	2
	28	3	8	39	44	9	13	66	56	15	30	101	206

## Underlying or predisposing causes of Infantile Mortality:—

1. Deficient nutrition and care of mother during pregnancy.
2. Early marriages, improvident marriages, unhealthy marriages.
3. Inherited constitutional conditions.
4. Damaging effects of use of drugs, etc., used by some in the endeavour to produce abortion.
5. Illegitimacy of birth.
6. Carelessness and ignorance as to the rearing of infants on the part of parents and untrained nurses.
7. Bottle-feeding—often with unsuitable or polluted foods.
8. Excessive feeding and drugging.
9. Positive neglect of children and of their ailments, and exposure to cold.
10. Poverty, starvation, or semi-starvation.
11. Alcoholism in one or both parents.
12. Insanitary housing conditions.
13. Overcrowding, per house and per acre.
14. Want of cleanliness in house, person, clothing and habits.
15. Employment of mothers outside home.

## Deaths of Illegitimate Children:—

The total number of deaths of children under the age of twelve months registered as illegitimate in York, in 1909, was 21, which is equivalent to a death-rate of 198 per 1,000 of the illegitimate births, or 19·8 per cent., twice as high as the mortality of legitimate infants. This proportion, however, was much less than in previous years.

	Total Number of Deaths of Illegimates.	Mortality per 1,000 of Illegitimate Births in that District.	Mortality per cent. of Illegitimate Births in that District.
Bootham ...	2	64	6·4
Micklegate ...	7	194	19·4
Walmgate ...	12	307	30·7

These deaths occurred at the following ages:—

Under one week ...	4	Three to six months ...	3
One to four weeks ...	2	Six to twelve months ...	6
One to three months...	6		

And were certified as due to the following causes:—

Atrophy, Debility, & Marasmus	5	Accident and Negligence ...	3
Diarrhœa... ..	3	"Convulsions" (no other cause named) ...	3
Broncho-Pneumonia ...	1	Congenital Defects ...	3
Bronchitis ... ..	3		

### **National Measures to reduce Infantile Mortality:—**

We still await legislation on the following vital subjects:—

- (a) The earlier *registration* of births, (within say seven days), which would in my opinion obviate the necessity for notification in addition to registration, and would be less confusing and troublesome to the public. The shorter period for registration would also largely prevent the leakages due to the present long period of forty-two days, in which period the parent or parents often remove from the place of birth.
- (b) The medical certification and registration of all still-births.
- (c) The extension of the existing legislation regarding the milk supply so as to cover dirty milk and *all* diseases of cows likely to affect their milk, and so as to prohibit the use of chemical preservatives in milk sold for human consumption.
- (d) “That all preparations offered or sold as food for infants should be certified by a Government analyst as non-injurious, and that *each* packet should contain its analysis.”

The postponement of Mr. John Burns' Pure Milk Bill during the parliamentary session 1909 was extremely disappointing. It is devoutly to be desired that such a Bill will be enacted soon, and that it will be made eminently simple and practicable in its powers and possibilities.

### **Special Measures adopted in York:—**

(1) **Still-births.**—In continuance of the arrangement made with the Registrar of the York Cemetery in 1907, I have received from him weekly returns of the particulars concerning each still-born sent to the cemetery for burial. We are greatly indebted to him for the regularity and completeness of his returns.

Particulars of 107 such burials (of children at all stages of pregnancy) were received from him during the year 1909, and when considered necessary some further enquiries were made concerning them. Of these, 73 were certified for burial by medical practitioners, 32 by registered and two by unregistered midwives. One of those certified for burial by registered midwives had not been notified to me by the midwife according to the rules of the central Midwives' Board, and she was accordingly warned against further omissions of that duty.

(2) **The Notification of Births Act of 1907**, with the consent of the Local Government Board, was adopted by the York Corporation, and came into operation in the City on the 12th February, 1908. Stamped postcards for the purpose of notification are supplied to all the medical practitioners and registered midwives.



## Operation of the Act in City of York during the year 1909:—

Total births registered with the Sub-Registrars	...	...	...	2067
Ditto notified to the Medical Officer of Health within 36 hours, as required by the Act	...	1720	93·5 per cent. of total births registered.	
Ditto notified after 36 hours after birth (without reminder)	...	204		
		<hr/> 1924		
Ditto <i>not</i> notified at all	...	...	...	143 (percentage 6·9).
Total births notified by general medical practitioners	...	...	...	389
Ditto by registered ("certified") midwives	...	...	...	1146
Ditto by unregistered midwives or nurses	...	...	...	183
Ditto by parents or occupiers of houses	...	...	...	206
				<hr/> 1924
Ditto (of the above 1924) as still-births (after 28th week of pregnancy)	...	...	...	66

The percentage of notifications received under the Act during 1909 was 5·1 more than in 1908.

No prosecutions under the Act have taken place since the Act came into force in the City. We are very reluctant to take such drastic action as yet.

The purpose of the Act is to enable the Health Department to give useful advice and help, where necessary, to the mothers of the poorer classes, but the law makes no distinction between one class and another, and it is therefore obligatory upon *all* classes to observe this Act of Parliament.

(3) When the work of the Medical Inspection of School Children under the Act of 1907 came to be organised, it was resolved to appoint three combined Health Visitors and School Nurses, one to each of the three Sanitary Sub-districts of the City. Salaries: £75 per annum, plus £5 for outdoor nursing uniform, the cost being equally divided between the Health and Education Committees.

The following are the duties of the Health Visitors:—

- (a) To advise mothers about the rearing and feeding of their infants.
- (b) To advise mothers *re* cleanliness and other points in domestic hygiene.
- (c) To enquire and advise *re* the occurrence of diarrhoea amongst young children.
- (d) To help in the supervision of the certified midwives.
- (e) To enquire into cases of still-birth, as notified by midwives.
- (f) To investigate cases of phthisis amongst women and children.
- (g) And to investigate deaths of children under the age of two years, when desirable.

As it is essential that the Health Visitors should give sufficient time to their visits in order to establish friendly relationships with the people they visit, and to have helpful conversation with them, it is impossible to summarise this work fully by means of statistics, but, so far as statistics go, the following will be of interest:—

**Summary of work performed by Health Visitors and School Nurses** during the year 1909:—

Sanitary Sub-districts:—

Bootham. Micklegate. Walmgate. Total.

*Houses Visited:—*

First visits <i>re</i> Births ... ..	312	482	410	1204
Re-visits to Infants ... ..	781	861	773	2415
<i>Re</i> Still-births (to verify and advise)	19	10	9	38
<i>Re</i> Midwives (investigation & advice)	25	44	16	85
<i>Re</i> Domestic cleanliness ... ..	9	0	0	9
<i>Re</i> Phthisis cases (advice and help)	15	4	1	20
<i>Re</i> Diarrhoea cases and Infantile deaths (as to causation, etc) ...	8	2	4	14
<i>Re</i> Non-notifiable Diseases notified by Teachers (Measles, etc) ...	352	847	234	1433
<i>Re</i> Infectious Diseases notified to M.O.H. ... ..	30	46	21	97
<i>Re</i> Filthy Heads (as to cause and cure) ... ..	8	22	11	41
<i>Re</i> School Children (Defects of Vision, etc.) ... ..	122	67	7	196
<i>Re</i> Other Matters ... ..	32	18	0	50
Re-visits <i>re</i> Infectious cases ...	181	108	59	348
Filthy Heads supervised at Home or School ... ..	3988	3015	165	7168
Housing Defects, etc., referred to Medical Officer of Health and Chief Sanitary Inspector ...	34	43	6	83
At Schools, assisting Medical Inspector ... ..	days. 20½	days. 43½	days. 35	days. 99
In Office, special clerical work ...	17	23	33	73
Clinic work ... ..	21	21	10	52

Nurse Elmhirst, after 2½ years service as our first Health Visitor, resigned in October 1909, in order to take up the work of School Nurse to the Coventry Education Authority. She was succeeded in December by Nurse Marion Humphries.

Such very few complaints as were made in connection with the calls of the Health Visitors *re* births during the year were not found upon enquiry to be justified. They appeared to be due either to misunderstanding of the purpose of the visits, or to



resentment as to the visits. The Health Visitors are strictly instructed not to visit *re* births where a Doctor or a good Midwife is in attendance, and they are not to press their visits upon reluctant people. If their advice is not desired, there is no need for anything but a polite refusal. A few people do not seem to have the courage to give a polite refusal, hence such complaints as above mentioned.

The Nurses have found that at most of the homes their visits were expected, and almost invariably they have been received with kindness on the part of the mothers, who were anxious to receive advice and help in the rearing of their infants. They report that the mothers have also been most willing to carry out any advice tending to the improved cleanliness of the home or of the children.

(4) Many hundreds of our leaflets on "The Care and Feeding of Infants" have been distributed to mothers by the Health Visitors, by the midwives, and by Miss Hutchinson and her helpers. Sometimes the mothers ask for fresh copies because they find them so helpful.

It is with deepest regret that I have to record that Miss Hutchinson, Secretary of the York Health and Housing Reform Association, whose splendid pioneer work in this and other directions in this City has been deservedly recognised by the Corporation and by the public, retired in June, 1909. Her zeal and knowledge and untiring energy I am quite sure have already produced great results for good amongst the poor of our City.

*Facts regarding the feeding of the infants visited, as observed at different periods after birth (September 1908, to September 1909):—*

It is our rule not to make any notes in infant visiting, in the homes, of such a character as to give the people the idea that we are spies or detectives. The notes made in the homes are only such as may be necessary in order to secure help for the mother, but the following facts regarding the feeding and cleanliness of the infants visited have been compiled from notes made out of the home and are of considerable interest. It is not until after six or eight weeks that the evils of weaning and artificial feeding occur in York to any appreciable extent.

TABLE N.

	About the end of 6th week.	About the end of 3rd month.	About the end of 6th month.
Total births given to visit, 1,555.			
Total children being breast-fed entirely ...	976	825	529
„ breast-fed plus bottle (cow's milk and water) ...	56	74	68
„ breast-fed plus tinned whole milk ...	5	6	1
„ breast-fed plus tinned separated milk ...	...	...	...
„ breast-fed plus spoon-food (starchy foods) ...	32	42	80
„ spoon-fed (milk and water)	2	...	2
„ bottle-fed (cow's milk and water) entirely ...	166	159	174
„ bottle-fed (tinned whole milk)	8	6	6
„ bottle-fed (peptonised milk)	2	2	1
„ bottle-fed (tinned separated milk) ...	...	...	...
„ bottle-fed (starchy foods) ...	29	32	61
„ bottle-fed (Mellin's, Horlick's and Allenbury's ...)	12	...	...
Percentage entirely breast-fed ...	76	72	57
Percentage bottle-fed (with various foods) ...	17	17	26

Total babies in clean condition at first visit	...	1231
Total babies in dirty condition at first visit	...	66
Total houses in clean condition at first visit	...	1221
Total houses in dirty condition at first visit	...	76
Total babies ailing at time of first visit	...	119
Births found to be "Still-births."	...	16
Visits declined ...	...	8
Total deaths occurring amongst infants visited	...	129
Not visited (parents left City, etc.)	...	232

The following were the causes of death amongst the infants visited :—

Premature Birth, Developmental causes, Convulsions, Croup, Diarrhœa, Enteritis, Tubercular Enteritis, Acute Bronchitis, and Broncho-Pneumonia.

Enquiries were made about the methods of feeding, storage of food, and sanitary conditions of the home, in nine deaths from Summer Diarrhœa which occurred between the ages of 1 and 12 months. In every one of those cases, the children were being artificially fed by means of a feeding bottle. In three cases bottles with the germ-incubating long tubes were being used, and in three cases starchy food was being given.

Defects of middens, water-closets, drains, yards, etc., were remedied, and improvements in food storage were obtained as far as possible, under notice of the Inspector of Nuisances. Notices to abate overcrowding and to cleanse and limewash dirty houses were enforced.

The methods of storage and sale of milk were also improved in several milk-shops.

In the course of the visitation upon the Infants, several cases of persons too poor to afford sufficient cow's milk for their babies have been met with. Enquiries were made and it was ascertained that the Charity Organisation Society is prepared to help such cases, and so are the Guardians, if application be made to them by the parent, supported by the Poor Law Medical Officer of the district. In regard to the latter, however, we find that some people unfortunately will not apply to the Guardians upon any consideration, however poor they be.

## DEATHS OF CHILDREN UNDER THE AGE OF FIVE YEARS.

The nett total number of deaths of children under the age of five years (0—5) was 277, or 27·9 per cent. of the nett total of deaths at all ages, or 3·2 per 1,000 living at all ages in the whole City.

Year.	Total deaths under five years.	Death-rate per 1,000 living at that age-period.	
		York.	England and Wales.
1901	470	53·7	54·1
1902	403	45·6	49·1
1903	553	62·2	47·3
1904	531	59·3	51·6
1905	393	43·5	44·7
1906	402	44·2	45·3
1907	407	44·4	40·9
1908	346	37·5	40·6
1909	277	29·8	

They occurred during the year as follows:—

First quarter	...	102, or 32'6	} per cent. of total deaths at all ages in that quarter.
Second „	...	52, or 22'4	
Third „	...	61, or 30'6	
Fourth „	...	62, or 24'8	

The deaths under the age of five years in 1909 were distributed as follows:—

Sanitary Sub-district.	Totals	Percentage of total deaths at all ages in that district.	Death-rate per 1,000 living at all ages in that district.
Bootham	55	23	2'2
Micklegate	85	25	2'9
Walmgate	137	33	4'2

277

Of the deaths under the age of five years, it will be observed that nearly 50 per cent. occurred in Walmgate Sanitary Sub-district.

These figures go to show that, although Walmgate district contributes the largest proportion of the birth-rate, there is very great need for the education of the large number of poor people in that district in the rearing and care of their children.

The general mortality in 1909 in three age-groups, in the three Sanitary Sub-districts, was as follows:—

	Age 0—1.	Age 1—5.	At all ages over 5.	Totals.
Bootham district	39	16	184	239
Micklegate „	66	19	255	340
Walmgate „	101	36	278	415
TOTALS	206	71	717	994

The chief causes of death amongst the 71 children between one and five years of age were as follows:—

Measles	...	...	...	...	3
Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	9
Developmental Diseases...	...	...	...	...	5
Tuberculosis (Tubercular Meningitis, Tabes Mesenterica, etc.)...	...	...	...	...	7
Bronchitis and Pneumonia	...	...	...	...	29
Meningitis (only cause named)	...	...	...	...	4



### Inquests on deaths of young children :—

During the year 19 inquests were held on the deaths of children under the age of five years, four of children belonging to Bootham District, nine to Micklegate District, and six to Walmgate District. The causes of death were registered as follows :—

Under one year of age.				At ages one to five years.			
Convulsions	...	...	5	Convulsions	...	...	1
Debility from Birth	...	...	2	Accidentally run over	...	...	1
Accidents and Negligence	...	...	4	Accidental Burns and Scalds	...	...	2
Premature Birth...	...	...	1	Negligence	...	...	1
Bronchitis	...	...	1				
Diseases of Stomach	...	...	1				
			14				5

Deaths at advanced ages.	Sanitary Sub-districts.			Total.
	Bootham.	Micklegate.	Walmgate.	
At ages 65 to 75 years	44	61	56	161
At ages 75 to 85 years	29	35	40	104
At ages 85 years and over	11	12	7	30
TOTALS	84	108	103	295

295 = 29'7 per cent. of total deaths at all ages.

Chief causes of death :—Influenza, Cancer, Cerebral Hæmorrhage and Softening, Heart Disease, Bronchitis, and Senile Decay.

**The great Children Act of 1908**, which came into force on the 1st April, 1909, amends and consolidates the law relating to the protection of children and young persons. Its chief interest for a Sanitary Authority lies in the fact that it extends and incorporates the Infant Life Protection Act of 1897, making it apply to persons receiving for reward one or more infants under the age of seven years, whatever the amount of reward. The Act provides that such persons must be of suitable character, that they must not have any insurance interest in the nurse-child, that the child and its home shall be periodically inspected by the local authority, namely, the Guardians, and that if the child is not being properly cared for, it shall be removed from the care of the negligent nurse.



The Children Act also incorporates the Prevention of Cruelty to Children Acts; its Section 12 is a very powerful provision for the punishment of those who neglect a child so as to cause unnecessary suffering or injury to health, the "neglect" including failure to provide adequate food, clothing, medical aid, or lodging. Neglect also includes overlaying (suffocation) by a drunken mother, and the giving of intoxicating liquors to young children, except in sickness, is made a punishable offence.

The Act prohibits the injurious habit of smoking in young people under the age of sixteen. The Section relating to the cleansing of verminous children will be referred to further on in this Report.

Another very important clause, the need for which has been referred to in previous Reports, is the following :—

If any person over the age of sixteen years who has the custody, charge, or care of any child under the age of seven years allows that child to be in any room containing an open fire grate not sufficiently protected to guard against the risk of the child being burnt or scalded, without taking reasonable precautions against that risk, and by reason thereof the child is killed or suffers serious injury, he shall on summary conviction be liable to a fine not exceeding ten pounds.

It is now, therefore, incumbent upon all parents and householders, having the charge of young children, to possess *fireguards* to protect kitchen or room fires, so that there will be no reasonable risk of children being seriously injured by burning.

It has been pointed out in the local Press that there are certain points in regard to the construction of fireguards which are of prime importance :—

(1) The fireguard should enclose the fire completely.

(2) It should be capable of being attached to the fireplace, so that a young child cannot pull it over. There is, or was, a very good fireguard on the market which could be attached by a grown-up person to one of the fire-bars by means of a spring, but that fireguard has one point requiring improvement, viz. :—

(3) The front of it consisted of verticle bars, so open that children could easily push in paper, etc. The inside of those bars should be filled in with close wire-mesh, so as to make it difficult to put paper through or, at any rate, to withdraw it in a lighted condition.

(4) Another safeguard against the introduction of wisps of paper, etc., is that the fireguard should make a good semi-circle around the fire, so that young children could not thrust anything through the grate as far as the fire.

Such fireguards must be had cheaply, viz., from two to four shillings each, and need be no more of a recurring expense than other items of furniture, if they are used carefully. They are especially important in these days when cottages are built with such small kitchens, children being thus forced into closer contact with the fire.

There is also the flannelette difficulty. There are flannelettes upon the market which are permanently non-inflammable, although they have some disadvantage in being slightly higher in price, but the public should be warned that there are numerous cheap flannelettes in the market said to be non-inflammable, but which become as inflammable as ever after the first washing.

# INFECTIOUS, ZYMOTIC, OR EPIDEMIC DISEASES.



DEATHS DUE TO THE REGISTRAR-GENERAL'S SEVEN PRINCIPAL  
EPIDEMIC OR ZYMOTIC DISEASES, VIZ.:—SMALL POX, MEASLES,  
SCARLATINA, WHOOPING COUGH, DIPHTHERIA, TYPHOID FEVER,  
AND SUMMER DIARRHŒA.

The total number of deaths from the seven principal  
Epidemic or Zymotic Diseases in the year 1909 was 45,  
equivalent to a death-rate of 0·52 per 1,000 living at all ages,  
as compared with 1·14 for 1908.

There were 28 deaths due to the Zymotic Diseases *exclusive*  
of Zymotic Diarrhœa, equivalent to 0·33 per 1,000 living at all  
ages.

EPIDEMIC OR ZYMOTIC DEATH-RATES PER 1,000 LIVING,  
1899—1908, and 1909.

				Average Death-rate in York, 1899—1908.	Death-rate in York, 1909.	Average Death-rate in 76 Great Towns, 1909.
Small-pox	...	...	...	0·01	0·00	0·00
Measles	...	...	...	0·28	0·05	0·48
Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	0·11	0·01	0·11
Diphtheria	...	...	...	0·10	0·07	0·15
Whooping Cough	...	...	...	0·23	0·16	0·24
Typhoid Fever	...	...	...	0·18	0·03	0·06
Diarrhœa	...	...	...	1·04	0·19	0·38
Total Zymotic Diseases	...	...	...	1·97	0·52	1·42
Infantile Mortality (per 1,000 Births)	...	...	...	143	100	118

From this table it will be seen that in 1909 the York  
death-rates for Epidemic Diseases were well below the City's  
averages for the preceding ten years, and they were all much less  
than those for the 76 Great Towns.

The following are the figures for recent years :—

Year.	Seven Principal Zymotic Diseases.		Zymotic Diarrhœa only.	
	No. of deaths.	Rate per 1,000 living.	No. of deaths.	Rate per 1,000 living.
1899	191	2'51	147	1'93
1900	297	3'86	158	2'05
1901	153	1'96	102	1'30
1902	99	1'25	19	0'24
1903	156	1'94	45	0'56
1904	233	2'87	136	1'67
1905	111	1'34	71	0'86
1906	145	1'73	79	0'94
1907	96	1'13	36	0'42
1908	98	1'14	42	0'49
Averages, 1899—1908	158	1'97	83	1'04
<b>1909</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>0'52</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>0'19</b>

The distribution of the deaths due to the Epidemic or Zymotic diseases in 1909, in districts and in age-periods, will be found in the large Table IV, and in the section of the Report dealing with each of the diseases.

TABLE P.

The anomaly of certain Epidemic Diseases not being notifiable is well demonstrated by the following table :—

YORK. Year.	Notifiable Diseases.		Non-notifiable Diseases.	
	Deaths due to Small-pox, Scarlatina, Diphtheria, and Typhoid Fever combined.	Deaths due to Erysipelas, and Puerperal Fever.	Deaths due to Measles and Whooping Cough.	Deaths due to Zymotic Diarrhœa.
1899	34	6	10	147
1900	52	11	87	158
1901	25	7	26	102
1902	26	6	54	19
1903	32	7	79	45
1904	60	2	37	136
1905	23	6	17	71
1906	34	7	32	79
1907	21	7	39	36
1908	19	7	37	42
Totals ...	326	66	418	835
Average for ten years	32'6	6'6	41'8	83'5
<b>1909</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>17</b>



# EPIDEMIC, SUMMER, OR ZYMOTIC DIARRHŒA.

(Epidemic or Zymotic Enteritis).

There were only 17 deaths due to this specific infective disease in 1909, equivalent to a death-rate of 0·19 per 1,000 living at all ages. Of these 17 deaths 14 were of children under one year of age (as compared with 35 last year), which is equivalent to 6·7 per 1,000 births.

Five deaths occurred in the first quarter of the year, and ten in the third or Summer quarter, this remarkably low figure being partly due to the cool wet summer. Twelve of the deaths occurred in the Walmgate Sanitary Sub-district.

**Diarrhoea Death-rates** per 1,000 living at all ages in 1909 :—

			3rd Quarter.	4th Quarter.	Whole Year.
City of York	...	...	0·46	0·00	0·19
76 Great Towns	...	...	0·96	0·29	0·38
England and Wales	...	...	0·65	0·26	0·28

The general death-rate in York for the third quarter of the year was the lowest for that quarter on record.

During the year 1909, the maximum temperature of the air attained in York was 82° Fahrenheit, on August 9th.

The temperature of the earth at 4-feet depth reached 56° Fahrenheit on August 10th, and was then maintained until September 14th. It then fell to 55 during September, and continued above 54 until October 10th, after which it declined steadily. The maximum attained was 58 on August 18th.

In calculating *the Death-rate from Diarrhoea*, deaths certified under the following names are included :—

Diarrhoea, Choleraic Diarrhoea (Cholera Nostras), Intestinal Catarrh, Enteric Catarrh, Epidemic or Summer Diarrhoea, Gastro-Intestinal or Gastro-Enteric Catarrh, Dysentery or Dysenteric Diarrhoea, Cholera Infantum, Epidemic or Zymotic Enteritis, and also Gastric Catarrh, Gastro-Enteritis or Muco-Enteritis, *if of zymotic or epidemic character*.

Deaths due to "Diarrhoea" occurring in the course of well-defined diseases such as "Tuberculosis," "Cancer," &c., are not included in the Diarrhoea death-rate or under the heading of "Diarrhoea" at all.

The heading "Enteritis," in Table IV comprises Non-Tubercular or Non-Malignant Ulceration of the Intestines, Non-Zymotic Enteritis, or Muco, or Gastro-Enteritis.



YEAR 1909.				TEMPERATURE OF THE AIR.		Total rainfall in inches.
				Mean Temperature.	Maximum Temperature.	
May	...	...	...	51·5	78	1·48
June	...	...	...	54·0	69	2·06
July	...	...	...	58·3	71	2·64
August	...	...	...	60·8	82	2·86
September	...	...	...	53·6	70	1·52
October	...	...	...	50·9	67	2·23

(For further Meteorological Data, see Tables at end of this Report).

Special advice on the Prevention of Summer Diarrhœa was issued to the public in leaflets and by advertisements in the public press, and disinfectants were given to poor patients.

AVERAGE DEATH-RATES PER 1,000 LIVING FROM ZYMOTIC DIARRHŒA  
DURING THE FOLLOWING DECENNIAL PERIODS:—

Years.	City of York.	76 Great Towns (including York*).	England and Wales.
1871—1880	1·23	...	0·94
1881—1890	1·08	...	0·68
1891—1900	1·14	...	0·71
1901—1909	0·74	0·79	0·57

\* The Registrar-General's Decennial Reports do not appear to contain any statistics relating to Diarrhœa death-rates in the Great Towns prior to 1901.

**MEASLES AND WHOOPING COUGH.**  
**DEATHS AND DEATHS-RATES DURING PAST TEN YEARS.**

MEASLES.				WHOOPING COUGH.		
Year.	Total Deaths.	Death-rate per 1,000 living.	Death-rate per 100,000 living.	Total Deaths.	Death-rate per 1,000 living.	Death-rate per 100,000 living.
1899	7	0·09	9	3	0·03	3
1900	40	0·52	52	47	0·61	61
1901	10	0·12	12	16	0·20	20
1902	39	0·49	49	15	0·20	20
1903	43	0·53	53	36	0·45	45
1904	14	0·17	17	23	0·28	28
1905	11	0·13	13	6	0·07	7
1906	15	0·18	18	17	0·20	20
1907	21	0·24	24	18	0·21	21
1908	27	0·31	31	10	0·11	11
Averages 1899—1908.	22	0·28	28	19	0·23	23
1909	4	0·04	4	14	0·16	16

**Measles:—**

The deaths *registered* as due to Measles in 1909 were distributed as follows:—

District.			Ages.			Quarters of the Year.	
Bootham	...	1	0—1	...	0	} 4	1st —0
Micklegate	...	2	1—2	...	3		2nd—0
Walmgate	...	1	5—15	...	1		3rd—1
Whole City	...	4					4th—3

**Whooping Cough:—**

The deaths in 1909 occurred as follows:—

District.			Ages.			Quarter of the Year.	
Bootham	...	4	0—1	...	5		1st —7
Micklegate	...	3	1—5	...	9		2nd—5
Walmgate	...	7	5—15	...	0		3rd—0
Whole City	...	14	All ages	...	14		4th—2

In the Autumn an outbreak of this disease occurred in Shipton Street Infants School. It will be observed that the disease affected infants entirely.

The special leaflets of advice to parents were freely circulated in the affected districts and schools, and to the infected houses.

No sooner did the winter of 1909-10 commence than the Infant Schools were once more attacked by *epidemic Measles*.

A warning circular was issued to Teachers and School Attendance Officers, on November 8th, 1909, calling attention to the probability of an epidemic of Measles travelling through all the schools during the winter, describing the symptoms and the necessity of excluding all children with apparent catarrh, and giving other suggestions as to mutual help between the Teachers and Medical Officers.

Later on, an advice note was issued that it was very desirable to postpone all Christmas festivities in the affected schools until after the outbreak in those schools had passed away.

### **Schools or Classes Closed :—**

St. Clement's Infants School, Class 5—November 15th to 22nd.  
 Priory Street Infants School, Class 2—November 25th to December 6th.  
 Micklegate Bar Infants School, Class 2—November 26th to December 9th.  
 Fishergate Council Infants School, Babies' Class—December 3rd, 1909, to January 10th, 1910.

*(All above closed by Sanitary Authority).*

Scarcroft Infants School, Whole School—November 24th to December 8th.  
*(Closed by Education Authority).*

Priory Street Infants School, Whole School—December 7th, 1909, to January 10th, 1910.  
*(Closed by Education Authority).*

### **Schools or Classes affected but not Closed :—**

St. Lawrence's Infants School—Five Classes.  
 Fishergate Infants School—Whole School.  
 St. Clement's Infants School—Whole School.

At the re-opening of the affected schools, the School Nurse of the district was present and reviewed the children in order to weed out any who were not fit to be in school. This proved to be a very useful measure and we believe it was appreciated by the teachers.

It will be observed that in four instances *Classes only* were closed, in accordance with the suggestion given in the memorandum issued jointly by the Local Government Board and the Board of Education in September. In one case class closure seemed to do good, but in the remainder its results proved disappointing; the epidemic continued to spread throughout the school notwithstanding, owing no doubt to the fact that often three or more classes meet in the same room.

All the infants of an affected household were excluded from school during the illness of the sick ones because of their susceptibility, but those children of the household attending the upper departments who had had Measles recently or in previous years, were, under Regulation 8, permitted to attend school as usual, unless the Medical Attendant had advised the parents to the contrary. This course, which follows the example of some other towns, and which is based upon present knowledge of the media of infection of this disease, has the advantage of preserving the school attendance and educational opportunities of the older children, and it proved to be a safe and successful proceeding.

That a visit by a School Nurse to every known case of Measles, Mumps, Sore Throat, etc., occurring amongst Elementary School children, is of the utmost value and importance is demonstrated by the fact that during the year the following cases were detected :—

Three children reported by the Head Teacher to be absent suffering from what the parent supposed to be “only Measles,” the School Nurse, being doubtful, urged that the family medical attendant should be summoned; these children the medical attendant found to be suffering not from Measles but from Scarlet Fever, and the cases were subsequently dealt with by the Health Department.

In September, a new Memorandum on Closure of Schools and the exclusion of Scholars was issued jointly by the Local Government Board and the Board of Education, which confirmed almost all our existing methods under our Regulations of 1906; the latter may be said, therefore, to have been well “in advance of the times.” Such suggestions in the aforesaid Memorandum as were new were embodied in written instructions, which were issued to those concerned.



TABLE Q.

**THE NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASES.**

INFECTIOUS DISEASES (NOTIFICATION) ACTS, 1889 AND 1899.

CASES NOTIFIED TO THE SANITARY AUTHORITY IN EACH YEAR, 1899—1909.

DISEASE.	1899	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909
Small-pox ....	2	....	1	3	27	15	1	....	....	....	....
Scarlet Fever ....	200	325	262	279	287	636	219	217	360	184	127
Diphtheria and Membranous Croup }	28	21	40	32	38	63	104	104	93	86	79
Typhoid Fever ....	134	244	121	56	52	100	70	79	39	50	47
Puerperal Fever ....	4	10	3	2	3	4	3	5	11	13	3
Erysipelas ....	....	42	44	64	36	48	68	34	57	28	32



# . LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD'S TABLE III.

CITY OF YORK.—CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE NOTIFIED DURING THE YEAR 1909.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.	CASES NOTIFIED IN WHOLE DISTRICT.						TOTAL CASES NOTIFIED IN EACH SANITARY SUB-DISTRICT.			NO. OF CASES REMOVED TO HOSPITALS FROM EACH SANITARY SUB-DISTRICT.			
	At all ages.	At Ages—Years.					Booth-am.	Mickle-gate.	Walm-gate.	Booth-am.	Mickle-gate.	Walm-gate.	Totals
		Under 1.	1 to 5.	5 to 15.	15 to 25.	25 to 65.							
Small-pox ...	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cholera ...	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria (including Membranous Group)	79	...	19	52	3	5	25	27	27	15	6	12	33
Erysipelas...	32	1	2	1	6	18	9	8	15	...	...	...	...
Scarlet Fever	127	2	39	68	16	2	52	41	34	23	37	24	84
Typhus Fever	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Enteric Fever	47	1	1	10	15	20	4	17	26	...	{ 2	5	11
(Typhoid)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	{ *1	*4	*6
Relapsing Fever	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Continued Fever	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puerperal Fever	3	...	...	...	2	1	...	1	2	...	...	...	...
Plague ...	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Phthisis (Consumption of Lungs):—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Voluntary Notification	43	...	1	5	19	18	9	9	25	...	*1	...	*1
Poor Law Notification	40	...	2	1	1	36	12	8	20	...	...	...	...
Totals	371	4	64	137	62	100	111	111	149	47	45	55	147

The York Corporation Isolation Hospital, and the Small-pox Hospital (The Bungalow) are both situate in Flaxton Rural District.  
The Workhouse is in Bootham District.  
\*These cases were received into York County Hospital (General Infirmary).

## SCARLATINA (SCARLET FEVER).

During the year 1909, 127 cases were notified, 84 (66 per cent.) of which were received into the Fever Hospital (see Table III).

There was only one death, giving a death-rate of 0·0115 per 1,000 (1·115 per 100,000) living, as compared with the average 0·111 for the years 1899—1908, and 0·11 for the 76 Great Towns.

## CITY OF YORK.—SCARLET FEVER.

Year.	Total cases Notified.	Persons attacked per 1,000 of Population.	Total Deaths.	Death-rate per 1,000 living.	Death-rate per 100,000 living.	Mortality per cent. of cases.	Total cases removed to Fever Hospital.	Percentage of Total cases removed to Hospital.
1899	200	2·6	4	0·052	5·2	2·0	105	52·5
1900	325	4·2	8	0·104	10·4	2·46	167	51·3
1901	262	3·3	7	0·089	8·9	2·67	128	48·8
1902	279	3·5	6	0·075	7·5	2·1	137	49·1
1903	287	3·5	13	0·162	16·2	4·5	172	59·5
1904	636	7·8	31	0·380	38·0	4·9	296	46·5
1905	219	2·6	8	0·097	9·7	3·6	103	47·0
1906	217	2·6	7	0·080	8·0	3·2	122	56·0
1907	360	4·3	2	0·023	2·3	0·56	180	50·0
1908	184	2·1	4	0·046	4·6	2·2	120	66·0
Averages, 10 yrs. 1899—1908	297	3·6	9·0	0·111	11·1	2·8	153	52·7
1909	127	1·4	1	0·0115	1·1	0·8	84	66·1

The occurrence of the notified cases was distributed through the year as follows:—

District.	First Quarter.	Second Quarter.	Third Quarter.	Fourth Quarter.	Totals.
Bootham ... ..	16	7	14	15	52
Micklegate ... ..	12	6	10	13	41
Walmgate ... ..	9	6	9	10	34
Whole City ... ..	37	19	33	38	127

The districts of the city chiefly affected by Scarlet Fever during the year were the Groves, Haxby Road, Huntington Road, Clifton, and Burton Lane. The City Schools chiefly affected were Park Grove Infants, Scarcroft, and Haxby Road. Nine cases occurred in the Union Workhouse.

In June a large number of cases of indefinite "peeling" of hands was discovered in St. Lawrence's Infants' School in the course of the medical inspection of School children. They were kept under observation, but cleared up without any outbreak of Scarlet Fever. Query? Was the peeling due to the use of strong alkaline soap?

There were 20 cases amongst persons over school age, and 37 cases amongst children under 8 years of age not attending any school.

The disease was principally of mild type.

No particular milk-supply was affected.

The following *special measures of prevention* were carried out during the year, in addition to Hospital isolation:—

(1) Copies of the leaflets on the character and prevention of Scarlet Fever and on isolation and disinfection were issued to every affected household.

(2) Numerous school "suspects" were investigated, and kept under observation by the School Nurses or Inspectors until clear of suspicion. Five such cases of sore-throat prove to be scarlatina.

(3) Intimations *re* infected books were sent to the Libraries. The books were disinfected or destroyed.

(4) Advice notes were sent to Head-Teachers of Schools and Superintendents of Sunday Schools and Bands of Hope.

(5) Thorough disinfection of affected houses and persons was strictly enforced.

(6) Convalescents were excluded from School attendance for at least another month after leaving Hospital or sick room, so as to secure their freedom from infection and their full restoration to health.

(7) And the parents were given a printed note of advice as to treatment of the child during convalescence.

#### **Hospital Isolation of Scarlet Fever:—**

Thirty-seven cases were received into the City Fever Hospital from Bootham Sanitary Sub-district, 24 from Micklegate District, and 23 from Walmgate District; Total 84.

Of these, two afterwards proved to be doubtful cases. They were isolated, kept under observation for three or four weeks, and then returned home after disinfectant baths, &c. One home case proved doubtful and another died of diphtheritic throat.

The total number of probable "return" cases from the same households in the City was two, being 2·4 per cent. of total City cases received into Hospital.

The 70 primary cases removed to Hospital were followed by 14 secondary cases in the same homes; 12 of these secondary cases were removed to Hospital. These 14 secondary cases are equivalent to 20 per cent. of total primary cases removed.

The 37 primary cases retained at home in the City gave rise to 4 secondary cases in the same homes, or 10·8 per cent. of the total primary cases retained at home.

Seventeen of the cases in Hospital were complicated by Otorrhœa (purulent discharge from ears), nine by Rhinorrhœa (purulent discharge from the nose), four by Diphtheria, seven by contagious diseases of the scalp, four by Abscess, seven by Nephritis, ten by chicken-pox, one by Measles, and one by bone-necrosis.

## DIPHTHERIA AND MEMBRANOUS CROUP.

During the year 1909, 79 cases were notified, and there were six deaths, giving a death-rate of 0·07 per 1,000 living, and a case-mortality of 7·6 per cent.

### CITY OF YORK.—DIPHTHERIA.

Year.	Total cases notified.	Persons attacked per 1,000 of Population.	Total Deaths.	Death-rate per 1,000 living.	Death-rate per 100,000 living.	Mortality per cent. of cases.	Total cases removed to Fever Hospital.	Percentage of Total cases removed to Hospital.
1899	28	0·36	4	0·052	5·2	14·3	...	...
1900	19	0·24	6	0·078	7·8	31·6	...	...
1901	40	0·51	3	0·038	3·8	7·5	1	2·5
1902	32	0·40	7	0·090	9·0	22·0	3	10·0
1903	38	0·47	9	0·112	11·2	23·7	4	10·5
1904	63	0·77	14	0·172	17·2	22·2	2	3·1
1905	104	1·26	7	0·084	8·4	6·7	15	14·4
1906	104	1·24	13	0·155	15·5	12·5	29	28·0
1907	93	1·10	11	0·130	13·0	11·8	35	37·6
1908	86	1·00	8	0·093	9·3	9·3	23	26·7
Averages, 10 years, 1899—1908	60·7	0·73	8·2	0·100	10·0	16·2	14·0	16·6
<b>1909</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>0·90</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>0·070</b>	<b>7·0</b>	<b>7·6</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>42</b>



The average death-rate for the 76 Great Towns in 1909 was 0·15.

The cases notified in 1909 were distributed as follows:—

Quarters of the Year.				Sanitary Sub-districts.		Ages.	
1st Quarter ...	21	cases		Bootham ...	25	cases	0—1 ... 0
2nd „ ...	17	„		Micklegate...	27	„	1—5 ... 19
3rd „ ...	13	„		Walmgate...	27	„	5—15 ... 52
4th „ ...	28	„					15—25 ... 3
							25—65 ... 5
							65 and over ... 0

Thirty-three of the cases were received into the City Fever Hospital. The remaining 46 cases were treated at their homes. One home case proved doubtful as to being true Diphtheria, and one case received into the City Fever Hospital proved to have Scarlet Fever. Three other cases received into the Fever Hospital proved to be doubtful cases, and one case was imported into the City.

The cases retained at home gave rise to 9 secondary cases, whereas those removed to Hospital gave rise to only 3.

The 67 primary cases notified at all ages were distributed amongst the following streets or areas:—

Houses.		Houses.	
Bootham and Gillygate district...	5	Fishergate and Cemetery Road	
Haxby Road district ... ..	1	district ... ..	2
Huntington Road district ...	5	Bishophill district ... ..	2
Groves and Monkgate district ...	6	Bishopthorpe Road and Scarcroft	
Layerthorpe district ... ..	1	Road district ... ..	8
Heworth district... ..	1	Nunnery Lane district ... ..	1
Walmgate district ... ..	4	Leeman Road district ... ..	3
Central district ... ..	3	Holgate Road district ... ..	1
Clifton and Burton Lane district	3	Hull Road district ... ..	1
South Bank Estate district ...	8	Heslington Road district ...	1
		Fulford Road district ... ..	1

#### SCHOOL CASES:—

The Infant Schools affected numbered nine, only two schools having more than two cases in the year, viz., Haxby Road and Bright Street.

The 28 primary cases at ages 8 to 14 years were distributed amongst 12 schools, but 8 cases occurred at Fishergate and 8 at St. Clement's Schools.

### Adult Cases :—

One of them was a secondary case, and at 4 of the houses affected by adult cases there were sanitary defects; 4 patients were housewives, 1 teacher, 2 clerks, 1 clothier, 1 mechanic, and 1 printer.

### DISTRIBUTION OF THE CASES AMONGST CHILDREN AND ADULTS:—

						Primary Cases.	Secondary Cases.	Hospital "Return" Cases.
Under eight years of age.	{	Attending City Public Infant Schools...				19	0	1
		Not attending School ...	...	...	...	14	3	0
						<hr/> 33	<hr/> 3	<hr/> 1
At ages 8—14.	{	Attending City Public Elementary Schools (Upper Departments) ...				27	5	0
		Attending Private Schools ...	...	...	...	1	0	0
		Not attending School ...	...	...	...	0	0	0
						<hr/> 28	<hr/> 5	<hr/> 0
Over fourteen years of of age ...						<hr/> 8	<hr/> 1	<hr/> 0
Full Totals ...						<hr/> 69	<hr/> 9	<hr/> 1

At the 67 separate houses in which cases of Diphtheria occurred during the year :—

There were foul midden-privies at 17 houses.

Defects of drainage at	19	„
Foul and defective sinks at	8	„
Defective yard pavements at	5	„
No proper ashbins at	3	„
Defective W.C.'s at	3	„
Overcrowding of Occupants at	1	„

Although the occurrence of Diphtheria is by no means entirely dependant upon insanitary conditions of dwellings, yet such conditions undoubtedly predispose persons, especially children, to the disease, and therefore demand investigation and amendment.

*The Milk Supply* of the cases was distributed amongst 49 milk-dealers.

The following measures of prevention were carried out during the year:—

- (1) Hospital isolation, where possible, or desirable.
- (2) Thorough disinfection of infected houses.
- (3) Sanitary defects at affected houses were duly abolished.

(4) Numerous “Swabs” from suspicious throats were examined for the *Bacillus* of Diphtheria, and in nearly all the cases two or more negative swabs were obtained before the patient returned to school or work.

(5) Cases of “sore-throat” were excluded from school attendance and investigated. Nine such cases discovered by the School Nurses proved to be diphtheria.

(6) Seeing that the *Bacillus* lingers in the throat in some cases for several weeks after the symptoms of the disease have disappeared, children who had suffered from the disease were excluded from school for 4 to 8 weeks after apparent cure, in order to ensure the safety of their return to school, and their complete restoration to health.

(7) A leaflet of advice was sent to every house affected by Diphtheria or “Sore-throat.”

(8) Antitoxin was administered, as in previous years, to every true or suspected case admitted to the Fever Hospital. It is much to be regretted that some of the medical practitioners do not administer this vital and harmless remedy more promptly and sufficiently, even when the case is not fully diagnosed. In cases of doubtful tonsillitis (“quinsy”), nasal discharge, or impetigo of lips and chin—which are so often due to the Diphtheria bacillus—it is also abundantly proved that this remedy is safe and efficacious.

## ENTERIC (TYPHOID) FEVER.

During the year 1909, 47 cases were notified as Enteric or Typhoid Fever. Of these, at least three afterwards proved doubtful cases and of the cases admitted to the County Hospital, one proved to be Appendicitis, one Meningitis, one Cancer of the pancreas, one Pneumonia, one Pyaemia; and of those admitted to the Fever Hospital, one proved to be Puerperal Septicaemia, (six positively incorrect diagnoses in all).

Of the remaining 38 cases, 3 died—2 at their own homes, and 1 at the Fever Hospital—equal to a death-rate of 0·034 per 1,000 living, or 8·0 per cent. of the nett total of cases.

The average death-rate for the ten years, 1899—1908, in York, was 0·18 per 1,000 living, and the average for the 76 Great Towns in 1909 was 0·06.

### CITY OF YORK.—ENTERIC (TYPHOID) FEVER.

Year.	Total Cases.	Persons attacked per 1,000 of Population.	Total Deaths.	Death-rate per 1,000 living.	Death-rate per 100,000 living.	Mortality per cent. of cases.	Total cases removed to County or Fever Hospital.	Percentage of total cases removed to Hospitals.
1899	134	1·7	26	0·34	34	19·4	30	22·3
1900	244	3·2	38	0·49	49	15·5	74	30·3
1901	121	1·5	15	0·19	19	12·4	53	43·8
1902	56 nett	0·7	12	0·15	15	21·4	20	33·3
1903	47 „	0·65	5	0·06	6	10·6	14	27·0
1904	89 „	1·23	14	0·17	17	15·7	58	58·0
1905	63 „	0·76	8	0·09	9	12·7	40	50·0
1906	75 „	0·89	14	0·16	16	18·6	41	54·6
1907	30 „	0·35	8	0·09	9	23·5	19	48·7
1908	50 „	0·58	7	0·08	8	14·0	27	54·0
Averages 10 years, 1899-1908. }	91	1·15	14·7	0·182	18·2	16·4	37	42·2
<b>1909</b>	<b>38 nett</b>	<b>0·43</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>0·03</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>8·0</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>61·7</b>

During the first half of the year 1909 (January 1st to June 30th), 16 positive cases occurred; during the second half of the year (July 1st to December 31st), 22 cases occurred.



The age-distribution of the positive cases was as follows:—

Age-periods.				Cases.	Deaths.	Case Mortality per cent.
Under 5 years of age	...	...		2	0	0·0
5—15	„	...	...	8	0	0·0
15—25	„	...	...	13	1	7·7
25—65	„	...	...	15	2	13·3

There were five Secondary cases, three of which occurred in one house.

At least two cases contracted the disease outside the City, having been resident or visiting elsewhere prior to the incubation period of the disease; one of them had been drinking unfiltered river water.

Full investigation was made in order to discover the possible origin of each case. The consumption of shell-fish and ice-creams was inquired into. Very few persons amongst the working-classes in York appear to consume shell-fish, and it is difficult to gain reliable information about the consumption of ice-cream by children at any particular time, but in three cases there was history of consumption of shell-fish, and in four of ice-cream. Ice-cream makers and dealers were kept under supervision (See Report of the Inspector of Nuisances at end of this Report). The sale of ice-cream in public streets is an abomination, and should be abolished by Act of Parliament.

The Corporation supported the Lancashire and Western Sea Fisheries Joint Committee in passing the following resolution:—

“That, in the opinion of this Committee, the time has arrived when Parliamentary powers should be conferred on some authority to prohibit the taking of mussels for human consumption from beds known to be contaminated with sewage to such an extent as to be likely to cause the death of the person consuming them; and that a copy of this resolution be sent to the President of the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries and the Local Government Board.”

The milk-supply of the Typhoid cases was distributed amongst 33 Milk-dealers, and four houses used condensed milk.

The City water-supply was never under suspicion, but the rural districts surrounding the City are known to contain some polluted surface wells, and it is possible that cyclists and others visiting those districts occasionally become infected by drinking thereof.

The 36 cases which appear to have originated in York were distributed amongst 31 houses.

Of these 31 houses, 6 possessed *Privy-middens* (most of which were abolished), and 25 possessed water-closets (10 of which had defective or blocked drainage), and at one house there was a "Duckett" or waste water-closet which had been so neglected, and had become so foul, as to justify its abolition in favour of a "wash-down" water-closet.

Of course we do not now-a-days ascribe all cases of Typhoid Fever to defective drains or sewers, but there is no doubt that the foul air from such is capable of pre-disposing a person to fall a victim to typhoid germs conveyed by polluted soil, dust-polluted milk or ice-creams, sewage-polluted shell-fish, foul privy-middens, or the foul cylinders of waste water-closets.

The general experience all over the country, as in York, is that, as the foul privy-middens or pail-closets are abolished, so Typhoid Fever and Diarrhœa disappear.

The following notes set forth the chief facts about the houses affected by bona-fide cases :—

## BOOTHAM SANITARY SUB-DISTRICT.

Street.	Sanitary Convenience.	Chief Sanitary defects.	Works of improvement carried out.	Remarks about Patients.
Earlsboro' Terrace	W.C.	Defective W.C. & drainage, and foul ashpit.	Re-drainage, and ashpit abolished.	Ate Oysters.
Puckering's Yard, Clifton ...	W.C.	nil.	nil.	Ate Shell-fish.
Minster Yard ...	W.C.	nil.	nil.	? Imported case.
Bean Street ...	Privy.	Foul privy-midden.	Action deferred.	

## MICKLEGATE SANITARY SUB-DISTRICT.

Street.	Sanitary Convenience.	Chief Sanitary defects.	Works of improvement carried out.	Remarks about Patients.
Mount Ephraim ...	W.C.	nil	nil.	Imported case.
Bismark Street ...	W.W.C.	Foul water-closet	Water-closet cleansed	
Railway Court, Railway Street ...	W.C.	Choked drainage, defective sink; no ashbin	Drainage cleansed, new sink and ashbin provided	
Buckingham Street	W.C.	Defective drainage	Re-drainage	
Bismark Street ...	W.W.C.	Foul & insufficient water-closet	Wash-down water-closet provided	
Walmgate (in a Caravan)...	nil.	nil	nil	Imported case. Drank river-water raw.
Tanner Street ...	W.C.	Defective drainage and water-closet; and yard pavement, no sink	W.C. cleansed, re-drainage, yard pavement repaired and sink provided	Ate ice-cream and some bad fruit.
Russell Street ...	Privy.	Foul privy-midden, defective drainage and sink	Water-closet and new sink provided, and re-drainage	
Station Hotel ...	W.C.	nil	nil	Ate ice-cream.
Lindley Street ...	W.W.C.	No ashbin	Ashbin provided	
Curzon Terrace ...	W.C.	nil	nil	
Murray Street ...	W.W.C.	Defective sink-waste and no ashbin	New sink-waste & ashbin provided	
Rougier Street ...	W.C.	Defective drainage, sink and floors, no ashbin	Re-drainage, new floors, sink & ashbin provided	Ate ice-cream.
Bishopgate Street...	Privy.	Foul privy-midden, defective drainage, sink, & yard pavement	Water-closet, new sink and floors provided, re-drainage, and yard pavement repaired	

## WALMGATE SANITARY SUB-DISTRICT.

Street.	Sanitary Convenience.	Chief Sanitary defects.	Works of improvement carried out.	Remarks about patients.
Steward's Buildings Fitzroy Terrace, (2 cases, 1 house)	W.C.	Choked drainage.	Drainage cleansed.	
Albert Street ...	W.C.	Defective drainage and floor.	Re-drainage and new floor.	Often ate mussels
Cavalry Barracks, (3 cases, 2 in one family) ...	W.C.	nil.	nil.	One patient ate Ice-cream.
Lawrence Court, Lawrence Street.	Privy	Foul Privy-midden	Water-closet provided.	
Bilton Street ...	W.C.	nil.	nil.	Drainage labourer
Long Close Lane (2 cases, 2 houses)...	W.C.	nil.	nil.	
Wolseley Street ...	Privy	Foul privy-midden, and defective drainage.	Water-closet and re-drainage to be ordered.	
Emerald Street ...	W.W.C.	nil.	nil.	
Ancroft Street ...	Privy	Foul privy-midden	Action deferred.	
Regent Street ...	W.C.	nil.	nil.	
Wenlock Terrace ...	W.C.	Defective drainage.	Re-drainage.	
Wood Street ...	W.C.	Defective manure-pit, yard pavement and floors; no ash-bin.	New manure-pit, floors, and ash-bin provided; yard re-paved.	
Bond Street (4 cases 1 house) ...	W.C.	Defective drainage.	Re-drainage.	

**Special Preventive Measures re Typhoid Fever:—**

1.—Eighteen cases were removed to the Corporation Fever Hospital, and 11 were received into the County Hospital (General Infirmary). Relatives are now systematically admitted to see the patients in the Fever Hospital.

2.—The special pails for the collection and removal of the excreta of Typhoid cases, purchased in August, 1900, served 13 cases, and largely prevented, therefore, the specific pollution of 13 privies or house drains. The pails were sent out containing deodorant fluid; and the excretal contents were buried in pits away from houses.

3.—Foul and infected midden-privies were abolished, and all defects of drainage, yard pavements, sewer ventilators, street gullies, &c., were promptly remedied.



## SMALL-POX.

No cases of Small-pox were reported in the City during the year, although there were 21 cases in the London district, 46 cases at or near our ports (mostly imported from various places abroad where the disease was prevalent) and 18 cases in various other provincial towns.

## ASIATIC CHOLERA.

Thirteen persons who had arrived at English ports from Rotterdam, where there was an outbreak of Asiatic Cholera, and who had travelled on to York, were reported to me by the Port Sanitary Authorities, and were kept under observation by my staff until any possibility of their having contracted the disease was at an end. The vigilance of our Port Authorities, however, completely secured this country from invasion by this dreadful disease.

## PUERPERAL FEVER.

Under this general term or heading are included the following diseases:—Puerperal Pyæmia, Puerperal Septicæmia, Puerperal Sapræmia, Puerperal Pelvic Peritonitis, Puerperal Peri- or Endo-Metritis.

During the year 1909, 3 cases were notified, one of which was fatal.

The midwives or nurses concerned had their clothing disinfected by steam or otherwise, and were ordered not to attend any other cases for 10 or 14 days. All the cases were fully investigated.

The figures regarding this disease for recent years are as follows:—

		Cases notified.		Deaths.			Cases notified.		Deaths.
Year	1900	...	10	7	Year	1905	...	3	3
	„ 1901	...	3	4		„ 1906	...	5	4
	„ 1902	...	2	1		„ 1907	...	11	3
	„ 1903	...	3	2		„ 1908	...	13	4
	„ 1904	...	4	0		„ 1909	...	3	1

The prevention of this disease is likely to be more completely attained through the Midwives Act of 1902, now in operation (see section on Midwives Act).

## ERYSIPELAS.

The figures regarding this disease for recent years are as follows :—

Year		Cases notified.	Deaths.	Year		Cases notified.	Deaths.
1900	...	42	4	1905	...	68	3
„ 1901	...	44	3	„ 1906	...	34	3
„ 1902	...	64	5	„ 1907	...	57	4
„ 1903	...	36	5	„ 1908	...	28	3
„ 1904	...	48	2				

In 1909, 32 cases (with 2 deaths)

{ 9 in Bootham district.  
8 in Micklegate „  
15 in Walmgate „

Simple measures of disinfection were carried out in each case, and in some of the cases dirty houses were ordered to be cleansed and limewashed.

## OTHER SEPTIC DISEASES.

Under this heading are included:—Phagadœna, Pyæmia, Septicæmia, Infective Endocarditis, other allied diseases (Can-  
crum Oris, Noma, Stomatitis, Phlegmon, Carbuncle, Cellulitis, Gangrene).

In 1909 there was 9 deaths, (5 in Micklegate, 2 in Walmgate, and 2 in Bootham District).

One case of suspected Glanders in a groom was kept under observation at his home, but the case cleared up with negative result.

## TUBERCULOSIS.

The encouraging campaign against Tuberculosis, promoted during the past few years, progresses slowly, with occasional checks by Influenza, as in 1907, which often promotes or concludes Tubercular disease.

### Deaths due to Tuberculosis of Lungs.

(Phthisis Pulmonalis, or “ Consumption ” of the Lungs).

In 1909 there were 90 deaths due to Phthisis, equal to a death-rate of 1·03 per 1,000 living (103 per 100,000); or 9·0 per cent. of total deaths from all diseases.

They occurred during the year as follows :—

1st Quarter	...	26	3rd Quarter	...	16
2nd Quarter	...	33	4th Quarter	...	15

Thirty-one deaths occurred in Walmgate Sanitary Sub-district; 25 occurred in Bootham District (including the Workhouse), and 34 in Micklegate District.

The District death-rates from Phthisis per 1,000 living were as follows:—

Bootham District	...	...	0'99	(99 per 100,000).
Micklegate „	...	...	1'17	(117 per 100,000).
Walmgate „	...	...	0'94	(94 per 100,000).

The distribution of the cases in streets, courts, etc., is stated further on in this section of the report.

### City of York—Phthisis.—1899—1909:—

Year.	Number of Deaths.		Death-rate per 1,000 living.	Death-rate per 100,000 living.		Percentage of Total Number of Deaths from all Diseases.	
1899	...	103	...	1'40	...	140	7'8
1900	...	110	...	1'48	...	148	7'0
1901	...	109	...	1'39	...	139	8'4
1902	...	100	...	1'26	...	126	8'2
1903	...	98	...	1'22	...	122	7'5
1904	...	109	...	1'34	...	134	8'2
1905	...	93	...	1'12	...	112	7'9
1906	...	90	...	1'08	...	108	7'9
1907	...	114	...	1'34	...	134	8'9
1908	...	75	...	0'87	...	87	6'8
Average of ten years } 1899—1908		100	...	1'25	...	125	7'8
1909		90	...	1'03	...	103	9'0

### York—Deaths due to other forms of Tuberculosis:—

\*TUBERCULAR MENINGITIS, TUBERCULAR ENTERITIS, TABES MESENTERICA, "ACUTE MILIARY," "GENERAL TUBERCULOSIS," TUBERCULOSIS OF JOINTS, SKIN, AND OTHER ORGANS.

Year.	Number of Deaths.		Per 1,000 living.	Per 100,000 living.		Tubercular Meningitis only; Number of Deaths.	
1899	...	59	...	0'80	...	80	—
1900	...	46	...	0'62	...	62	20
1901	...	38	...	0'48	...	48	11
1902	...	50	...	0'63	...	63	29
1903	...	35	...	0'43	...	43	17
1904	...	40	...	0'49	...	49	15
1905	...	43	...	0'52	...	52	21
1906	...	38	...	0'45	...	45	17
1907	...	32	...	0'37	...	37	19
1908	...	29	...	0'34	...	34	14
Average of ten years } 1899—1908		41	...	0'51	...	51	18'1
1909		25	...	0'29	...	29	18

\*Tubercular Meningitis is tubercular disease of the membranes of the brain.

Tubercular Enteritis is tubercular inflammation of the intestine.

Tabes Mesenterica is tubercular disease of the mesenteric glands in the abdominal cavity.

The other terms relate to form and the distribution of tubercular disease.

**Deaths due to all forms of Tuberculosis:—****In 1909:—**

	Bootham District.	Micklegate District.	Walmgate District.	Whole City. Totals.
Phthisis ... ..	25	34	31	90
Tubercular Meningitis ...	2	7	9	18
Other forms of Tuberculosis	2	1	4	7
	29	42	44	115

Total Tuberculosis death-rate per 1,000 living in each district	1·15	1·45	1·34	1·32
--	------	------	------	------

The total of 115 deaths was equivalent to a death-rate of 1·32 per 1,000 living (132 per 100,000), and constituted 11·7 per cent. of total deaths from all diseases.

**Deaths in previous years:—**

Year.	Phthisis.	Other Tubercular Diseases.	Total.	All forms of Tuberculosis.	
				Death-rate per 1,000 living.	Death-rate per 100,000 living.
1899 ...	103	59	162	2·20	220
1900 ...	110	46	156	2·10	210
1901 ...	109	38	147	1·88	188
1902 ...	100	50	150	1·88	188
1903 ...	98	35	133	1·65	165
1904 ...	109	40	149	1·83	183
1905 ...	93	43	136	1·65	165
1906 ...	90	38	128	1·53	153
1907 ...	114	32	146	1·72	172
1908 ...	75	29	104	1·21	121
Average of ten yrs. 1899—1908	100	41	141	1·76	176
<b>1909 ...</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>115</b>	<b>1·32</b>	<b>132</b>

TABLE R.

Average death-rates per 1,000 living during the following decennial periods:—

Years.	Tuberculosis of Lungs. (Phthisis).		Other forms of Tubercular Disease.		All forms of Tuberculosis.	
	City of York.	England and Wales.	City of York.	England and Wales.	City of York.	England and Wales.
1871—1880 ...	2·13	2·13	0·62	0·63	2·75	2·76
1881—1890 ...	1·98	1·73	0·76	0·69	2·74	2·42
1891—1900 ...	1·56	1·39	0·65	0·61	2·21	2·01
1901—1908 ...	1·20	1·18	0·46	0·50	1·67	1·68



## Notification of Cases of Phthisis during the year 1909.

With the beginning of the year 1902 we commenced the system of voluntary notification of Phthisis-with-expectoration, and we also commenced to investigate cases notified per the death-returns, where inquiry was not resented, which rarely happens.

The Regulations of the Local Government Board as to Tuberculosis issued December, 1908, constitute the first step of the Government in the direction of national *compulsory* notification of Consumption (Pulmonary Tuberculosis). They provide that from January 1st, 1909, all such cases occurring in the practice of the district Poor-Law Medical Officers, or such as are inmates of poor-law institutions, shall be notified to the Medical Officer of Health of the district in which the patient's residence is situate. Removals of the patient to other districts or poor-law institutions are to be similarly notified, so that the local Authorities concerned may maintain helpful supervision of such a case so long as the patient is ill. The Regulations forbid interference with the employment or movements of the patient on the ground of his suffering from consumption, but they permit the disinfection of his dwelling, and the supply of disinfectants, sputum-flasks, leaflets of advice, and other aids. The issue of the Regulations by the Local Government Board was followed by that of a Memorandum detailing the measures possible to a Local Authority in the direct prevention of the disease. This memorandum covers a good deal of the administrative work already carried out by the York Sanitary Authority since the year 1902; the other measures suggested are at present receiving the careful consideration of the Health Committee.

The following notifications under the Regulations were received during the year 1909:—

Medical notifications of cases in Union Workhouse (Form A) ...	29
Notifications from district Poor-Law Medical Officers (Form B)...	18
Notifications from Masters of Union Workhouses <i>re</i> departure of cases from the Workhouse (Form C) ... ..	5
(including 2 from York, 1 from Salford, 1 from Rotherham, and 1 from Liverpool).	
Notifications from Relieving Officers of removal from one residence to another (Form D) ... ..	6

The following table sets forth the totals of cases notified and investigated :—

Year.	Private cases voluntarily Notified by Medical Practitioners during life.	Poor-Law cases compulsorily notified under Regulations of 1908.	Cases notified per death returns.	Total cases,	Total cases investigated, advised, and assisted.
1902	66	...	51	117	115
1903	35	...	71	106	90
1904	77	...	66	143	132
1905	47	...	61	108	93
1906	50	...	63	113	98
1907	51	...	75	126	111
1908	40	...	54	94	83
<b>1909</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>140</b>	<b>117</b>
Totals...	409	40	498	947	839

Of the total of 140 cases which thus came to the knowledge of the Medical Officer of Health during the year 1909, 117 were more or less fully investigated: 23 were not investigated owing to the absence of informants, etc.; of the 23 not investigated, 16 either died or resided in the Union Workhouse, and either had no settled home, or had given up keeping house.

Altogether 14 cases died in the Workhouse, in 6 of which partial information was obtained.

Of the 83 cases notified, 27 died within the same year, and 7 have died in the early months of 1910.

Specimens of sputum were examined for the presence of Tubercle Bacilli by the Medical Officer of Health in 19 cases, 7 with positive and 12 with negative results; and 4 positive examinations were intimated by the notifying practitioners.

List of streets in the City in which more than one case or death from Phthisis has occurred during the year 1909 :—

	No. of cases or deaths.		No. of cases or deaths.
Albert Street ...	... 2	Bilton Street ...	... 3
Gordon Street ...	... 2	Grape Lane ...	... 2
Ashville Street ...	... 2	Spencer Street ...	... 2
Haver Lane ...	... 2	Jackson Street ...	... 2
Hope Street ...	... 5	Orchard Street ...	... 3
Groves Lane ...	... 2	Burton Lane ...	... 2
Price Street ...	... 2	Palmer Lane ...	... 2
Clement Street ...	... 2	Bishophill ...	... 2
Navigation Road ...	... 2		

*The Data, obtained upon making investigations of the cases in 1909, may be summarised as follows:—*

Four cases at least were probably influenced by the factor of heredity; in 26 other cases, other members of the household (sisters, brothers, sons or daughters) had previously died of Phthisis; in one case the husband had previously died of Phthisis, and in one case the wife had previously died of Phthisis.

In 9 cases other persons had died of Phthisis in the same house as present victim; in 10 cases other members of the household were suffering from tubercular disease.

Thirty-seven cases were sleeping in a separate bedroom; 15 cases were sleeping in a separate bed in the same room as others; in 29 cases husband and wife (one being the invalid) were sleeping with each other; in 9 cases children were sleeping with the consumptive parent; 5 cases were sleeping with healthy brother or sister; 12 consumptive children were sleeping with healthy parents; and 8 cases slept alone in the kitchen.

In 7 houses there was decided overcrowding, which was forthwith dealt with by legal notice.

There were 24 cases in which the patient had resided in two or three different houses during the course of the disease (in one instance 5 houses); about 160 houses had thus become infected.

The milk supply was distributed amongst 63 cow-keepers and retail dealers.

### **Condition of the Inspected Houses:—**

Three were decidedly dirty, 5 only moderately clean.

In 2 cases the bedding was dirty, and its cleansing was ordered.

Five houses were found to be more or less damp.

Nineteen houses were ill-ventilated, 16 of which were back-to-back houses; 8 houses had bedroom windows fixed so as not to be capable of being opened top and bottom.

Eight houses were deficient in access of daylight.

At thirty-seven houses there were other gross sanitary defects—22 foul midden-privies, 1 defective water-closet, 9 defective sinks, 7 defective kitchen floors or yard pavements. At 3 there were no proper ash or dust-bins.

At 31 houses, pet animals were kept; but none kept so as to be a nuisance.

These sanitary defects have all been corrected and proper ash-bins ordered where absent; fixed window sashes were ordered to be made capable of being opened.

On the whole, the general hygienic conditions amongst consumptives in York appear to be slowly improving.

The influence of unhealthy housing conditions in promoting Tubercular disease is well illustrated by the following facts in the special Report on the sanitary conditions of the Hungate district, which I issued in June, 1908.

	Number of inhabited houses or tenements per acre.	Number of Residents per acre.	Average General Death-rate per 1,000 living in ten years, 1898—1907.
Hungate Area ...	50	204	28·9
Whole City... ..	4·4	21	16·2

	Tuberculosis Death-rate.		
	Hungate Area.	Walmgate Sanitary Sub-district.	Whole City.
Average rates for the ten years, 1898—1907 ... ..	3·6	2·2	1·9

### Direct Measures of Prevention :—

1. One of our leaflets on “The causes and prevention of Consumption” has been sent to every affected house.

2. A special note of advice as to cleaning, disinfecting, &c., has been sent to the householders in respect of each death.



3. Verbal advice has also been given by the Medical Officer of Health, Inspectors, or Health Visitors, during their visits, according to need. Our Health Visitors now pay periodical friendly revisits of advice and encouragement.

4. Seventy-one infected houses, with bedding and other unwashable goods, were disinfected by our men (by steam or by formalin spray or fumes), the householder doing the cleansing work; disinfection was refused in 10 cases and the householders did it themselves.

5. In a large number of cases the infected houses or rooms have been cleansed upon our instructions—wall-papers stripped, ceilings and walls lime-washed, &c., and in some poor cases help has been given per gifts of lime-wash, &c.

6. In the case of dirty houses, cleansing has been procured by compulsory order (Notice to cleanse and lime-wash).

7. About 6 cases of Phthisis in an early stage are admitted every year to the County Hospital; about 20 cases per annum are admitted which already have extensive disease, and in which the chances of recovery are very doubtful. About 10 early cases and about 20 advanced cases are admitted to the Union Workhouse per annum; the early cases rarely stay long enough to improve; the advanced cases receive such attention and comfort as they are unlikely to receive at home, and their isolation in the Workhouse does valuable work in preventing a great deal of home infection. A large number of cases of Tuberculosis in different stages are also treated in the out-patients' departments of the County Hospital and the Dispensary, and at their homes by the latter Institution. There is no other Hospital provision for Consumptives in the district.

We have not interfered with the employment of any person, in that respect the patient and his co-residents have necessarily been left to the advice of the Medical Attendant.

TABLE S.

## VOLUNTARY NOTIFICATION OF PHTHISIS, 1902—1909.

CLASSIFICATION OF CASES NOTIFIED, AND OF DEATHS, SINCE NOTIFICATION  
COMMENCED IN JANUARY, 1902.

Year.	Total cases notified, and deaths.	Males.	Females	Age periods affected :—								Sanitary Sub-District :—		
				Under 5 years	5-15.	15-25.	25-35.	35-45.	45-55.	55-65.	65 and over.	Bootham.	Micklegate	Walmgate.
1902	117	73	44	3	9	23	36	23	9	10	4	17	39	61
1903	106	59	47	5	10	18	30	22	10	8	3	22	29	55
1904	143	75	68	2	14	33	31	32	23	7	1	23	38	82
1905	108	62	46	6	4	20	31	28	10	8	1	22	37	49
1906	113	63	50	1	8	31	26	20	19	6	2	34	27	52
1907	126	72	54	3	8	25	25	30	23	10	2	22	39	65
1908	94	56	38	3	12	16	22	15	16	9	1	19	21	54
1909	140	92	48	4	10	33	39	24	21	7	2	40	40	60
Totals	947	552	395	27	75	199	240	194	131	65	16	199	270	478
Percentage of total cases—(947).				2·8	7·9	21·0	25·3	20·5	13·8	6·9	1·7	21·0	28·5	50·4

Total at all ages 25-65 = 630.  
Percentage = 66·5.

TABLE T.  
VOLUNTARY NOTIFICATION OF PHTHISIS, 1902—1909.

DATA *re* CASES INVESTIGATED.

Year.	Total cases in which parents or grand- parents had died of Pthsis.	Total cases in which other members of household had died of Pthsis.	Total cases in which other per- sons had died of Pthsis <i>in same house</i> , so far as known.	Total cases in which other members of household were also believed to be suffering from tubercular disease.	Total cases occupying a separate bedroom.	Total cases sleeping in same bed as other persons.	Total cases sleeping in separate bedroom as other persons.	Total cases in which there was decided over- crowding.	Total cases in which patient resided in two or more houses during phthisical illness.	Total houses more or less dirty.	Total houses damp.	Total houses ill- ventilated	Total houses ill- lighted.	Total houses with gross sanitary defects.	Houses declared unfit for habitation	Total houses (with contents) dis- infected by Cor- poration.
1902	15	32	7	2	63	32	20	19	20	17	28	23	36	33	4	45
1903	21	23	6	8	38	35	20	18	27	19	6	20	26	29	0	45
1904	15	37	9	7	44	69	19	25	19	38	8	48	19	40	5	57
1905	17	22	3	2	34	46	8	12	34	18	4	19	2	40	3	62
1906	11	20	9	5	37	42	16	11	34	19	5	20	9	42	3	44
1907	20	27	9	4	46	51	9	6	27	17	5	9	23	14	1	80
1908	14	19	10	6	35	38	10	10	20	15	7	26	7	14	1	36
1909	4	28	9	10	37	55	15	7	24	8	5	19	8	37	0	71
Totals	117	208	62	44	334	368	117	108	205	151	68	184	130	249	17	440
Percentage of Total Cases investigated.	13·9	24·9	7·4	5·2	39·8	43·8	13·9	12·9	24·4	18·0	8·1	21·9	15·5	29·7	2·0	52·4

LIST OF STREETS AND COURTS IN THE CITY CONTAINING HOUSES IN WHICH TWO OR MORE CASES OR DEATHS FROM PHTHISIS HAVE OCCURRED SINCE VOLUNTARY NOTIFICATION COMMENCED IN JANUARY, 1902.

Alne Terrace, Heslington Rd. (3 cases).	Hanover Street, Leeman Road.
Apollo Street „	James Street, Hull Road.
Bedern, Ebor Buildings (6 cases).	John Street, Heworth.
Bilton Street.	King Street, Booth's Yard (3 cases).
Briggs Street, Haxby Road (3 cases).	Long Close Lane, Wood's Yard.
Burton Stone Lane.	Lower Eldon Street.
Cleveland Street.	Layrthorpe (3 cases).
Caroline Street.	March Street, Groves.
Cherry Street.	Newborough Street.
Clement Street.	Newbiggin Street, Groves.
De Grey Street (3 cases).	North Street (12 cases in whole street).
Dennis Street (11 cases in whole street).	Peasholme Green (3 cases).
Garden Street, Groves (8 cases in whole street).	Price St., Lorriman's Buildings (3 cases)
Gordon Street.	Princess Street, Groves.
Groves Lane, Powell's Place.	Scaife Street, Haxby Road.
Haxby Road.	St. Ann Street, Cemetery Road.
High Eldon Street.	Spen Lane (3 cases).
Hungate, Garden Place.	Swann Street, Nunnery Lane.
„ Haver Lane.	Tanner Street (3 cases).
„ Lower Wesley Place (4 cases).	Tanner Row (2 houses).
„ Wesley Place.	Trinity Lane.
Hope Street, Allan's Yard, (now demolished) (3 cases) (16 cases in whole street)	Union Terrace.

VOLUNTARY NOTIFICATION OF PHTHISIS, 1902—1909 (inclusive).

*Occupations of cases investigated.*

School Children ... .. 65	Mechanics, various ... .. 21
Children under school-age ... 24	Blacksmiths ... .. 11
Housewives ... .. 204	Other Metal Workers... .. 6
Female Domestic Servants ... 40	Plumbers and Whitesmiths ... 10
Laundresses ... .. 9	Flour Millers ... .. 8
Shop Girls ... .. 3	Grocers ... .. 3
Male Domestic Servants ... .. 8	Poultry and Fish Dealers ... 3
Masons ... .. 16	Butchers ... .. 3
Engine Drivers ... .. 8	Railway Guards ... .. 2
Coal Dealers ... .. 3	Workers in Refrigerator Rooms 2
Chimney Sweeps ... .. 2	Musicians ... .. 2
Clerks ... .. 36	Soldiers ... .. 25
Painters and Paperhangers ... 24	Porters and Messengers ... 14
Dressmakers ... .. 19	Cab Drivers ... .. 7
Printers ... .. 11	Hawkers ... .. 9
Glass-blowers ... .. 9	Boatmen and Bargemen ... 5
Tailors ... .. 9	Coachmen and Grooms ... 5
Leather Workers ... .. 7	Gardeners ... .. 3
Publicans and Barmaids ... .. 7	Policemen ... .. 2
Sundry Shopkeepers ... .. 6	Commercial Travellers ... 3
Teachers ... .. 4	Farmers and Milkmen ... 2
Hairdressers ... .. 3	Nurses ... .. 3
Brush and Comb Makers ... .. 3	Asylum Attendants ... .. 2
Maltsters ... .. 2	Tramps... .. 16
Journalist ... .. 1	Outdoor Labourers ... .. 111
Confectionery Workers ... .. 39	Signalmen ... .. 1
Joiners ... .. 24	Not in occupations ... .. 38



### **The Anti-Tuberculosis Campaign :—**

We have now arrived at a stage when there is need for revival and progress in the campaign for the eradication of phthisis, especially in the direction of (*a*) providing sanatoria in which a poor consumptive could have a few weeks' rest and learn methods of personal hygiene which would afterwards diminish his capacity for infecting the other occupants of his home; (*b*) isolation hospitals for those poor cases which are in such an advanced or dying stage as to be very infectious to their households; and (*c*) home supervision of cases under treatment at the charitable institutions.

The Health Committee is now considering a special report of mine "On Measures for the further advancement of the prevention of Consumption and other forms of Tuberculosis in the City."

When it is noted that Tuberculosis accounts for over ten per cent. of the total deaths from all diseases, and that there are always ten times more victims than fatalities, it is hardly necessary to say that it is one of the greatest scourges which we have to combat. It is the one greatest cause of death, more than equal to the common infectious diseases all put together, and is no respecter of either age or persons; indeed it is a particularly deadly foe to young adult life, to parents, and to the breadwinners.

Tuberculosis clings tenaciously to damp, dark, dilapidated, and ill-ventilated houses or workshops, and therefore it is highly necessary either to abolish such breeding places of infection, or to thoroughly disinfect, cleanse and improve those capable of improvement. We are pursuing this policy in York, although our progress is but slow.

It is also essential to do the utmost possible—as far as our present chaotic milk and meat laws will allow—to eradicate *bovine tuberculosis* and to prevent the consumption of tuberculous meat and milk. There is increasing evidence that the milk of tuberculous cattle is not only the source of tubercular disease in children, but also of a large proportion of adult cases of Phthisis. During the last few years we have successfully increased our activity with regard to unhealthy cowsheds and tubercular cattle, but the legislation requires extension and simplification.

We require incessantly to persevere in the instruction of the public, and especially of those early victims of the disease who are able to continue their work and to mix amongst their fellows, in all knowledge of the prevention of Consumption and the other forms of Tuberculosis.

Much more work of education and supervision and other assistance amongst consumptives could be carried out if human Tuberculosis, or Phthisis at least, were made compulsorily notifiable.

We ought now to have powers (1) to prevent consumptive persons from working at a dairy farm or having anything whatever to do with the handling of meat, milk or other food; (2) to compel disinfection of houses after removal, recovery, or death; and (3) to separate children from consumptive adults.

### DEATHS DUE TO BRONCHITIS, LARYNGITIS AND PNEUMONIA.

*From Bronchitis, Laryngitis, and Pneumonia, in 1909, there were 152 deaths registered, or 1·74 per 1,000 living, or 15·3 per cent. of total deaths from all diseases.*

*Forty-five deaths were due to Acute Bronchitis, 40 to Chronic Bronchitis, 22 to Lobar Pneumonia, 44 to Broncho- or Lobular Pneumonia, and 1 to Acute Laryngitis.*

The figures for these diseases in previous years were as follows :—

In 1900, 242 deaths, or 3·2 per 1,000 living, or 15·4 per cent. of total deaths.			
In 1901, 151 deaths, or 1·9	ditto	or 11·6	ditto.
In 1902, 187 deaths, or 2·3	ditto	or 15·3	ditto.
In 1903, 204 deaths, or 2·5	ditto	or 15·6	ditto.
In 1904, 163 deaths, or 2·0	ditto	or 12·3	ditto.
In 1905, 161 deaths, or 1·95	ditto	or 13·7	ditto.
In 1906, 143 deaths, or 1·71	ditto	or 12·5	ditto.
In 1907, 207 deaths, or 2·44	ditto	or 16·2	ditto.
In 1908, 160 deaths, or 1·86	ditto	or 14·4	ditto.
In 1909, 152 deaths, or 1·74	ditto	or 15·3	ditto.

The deaths from Pneumonia and Bronchitis in 1909 occurred as follows :—

First Quarter	... 70	Third Quarter	... 12
Second Quarter	... 27	Fourth Quarter	... 42

Their distribution in districts and in age-periods is shown in Table IV. It is important to note that Bronchitis and Pneumonia, like Phthisis, are also associated with damp, ill-ventilated, or sunless houses, also with dust and dirt, and poor nutrition. Here again, therefore, the need for sanitary streets and dwellings becomes a matter of life-saving importance. Cases and deaths from Acute Bronchitis and Lobular Pneumonia occur principally at ages under 5 years; Lobar Pneumonia in middle life and Chronic Bronchitis at ages over 65.

## DISEASES OF THE HEART.

The total number of deaths due to Diseases of the Heart was 115 (11·6 per cent. of total deaths from all causes), which is equivalent to a death-rate of 1·3 per 1,000 living. For the number of deaths in previous years see Table C, and for the distribution of the deaths in 1909 see Table IV.

The certification of the exact class of Heart Disease is so often stated in vague terms that classification is rendered very difficult. The certification in 1909 gives the following totals:—

Diseases of Aortic Valves ...	7	Endocarditis ...	3
Diseases of Mitral Valves ...	12	Angina Pectoris ...	3
Dilatation ...	3	Indefinitely certified as "Val-	
Fatty Degeneration ...	7	vular Disease" ...	5
Indefinitely certified as "Heart			
Disease" or "Cardiac Disease"	75	<b>Total Deaths</b> ...	<b>115</b>

Sixty-one of these deaths occurred between the ages of 55 and 75.

## CANCER.

Under the title "Cancer" are comprised:—Deaths from Cancer, Carcinoma, "Malignant Disease," Scirrhus, Epithelioma, Sarcoma, Villous Tumour and Papilloma of Bladder, and Rodent Ulcer—different terms for, or different structural manifestations of the disease.

During the year 1909 there were 73 deaths from Cancer in the City, (7·3 per cent. of total deaths from all causes) or 0·84 per 1,000 living. The figures for previous years are as follows:—

Year.	Total Deaths.	Death-rate per 1,000 living.	Death-rate per 100,000 living.
1900	70	0·91	91
1901	60	0·76	76
1902	71	0·89	89
1903	68	0·84	84
1904	64	0·78	78
1905	63	0·76	76
1906	73	0·87	87
1907	77	0·90	90
1908	77	0·90	90
1909	73	0·84	84
Averages, ten yrs. 1900—1909.	69	0·84	84

Fourteen deaths occurred in Bootham Sanitary Sub-district (including the Workhouse); 23 in Micklegate Sub-district; 36 in Walmgate Sub-district.

The deaths in 1907—1909 occurred in the following age-periods :—

Age-periods.				1907.	1908.	1909.
5—15 years	...	...		0	0	1
15—25	„	...	...	1	2	1
25—35	„	...	...	2	3	1
35—45	„	...	...	11	10	6
45—55	„	...	...	20	17	18
55—65	„	...	...	15	19	21
65—75	„	...	...	21	13	20
75 and over	...	...		7	13	5

There is much need for the education of the public regarding the earlier symptoms of Cancer, for instance, if women would but realise the possible gravity of abnormal discharges, and consult their medical attendant or specialist earlier, much of the deplorable mortality from Uterine Cancer could be saved. Efforts are being made to disseminate this knowledge by the Central Midwives' Board and others.

The following table differentiates the deaths, according to the certified primary seat of the disease, as accurately as possible considering that the certification is sometimes vague or incomplete :—

CANCER, " MALIGNANT DISEASE,"					SARCOMA.				
SCIRRHUS, OR CARCINOMA.									
Throat	...	...	...	3	Breastbone	...	...	...	1
Gullet	...	...	...	4	Neck	...	...	...	1
Neck	...	...	...	2	Leg	...	...	...	2
Female Breasts	...	...	...	5					4
Pancreas	...	...	...	1					
Liver	...	...	...	15	EPITHELIOMA.				
Omentum...	...	...	...	2	Lip	...	...	...	2
Stomach and Pylorus	...	...	...	9	Jaw	...	...	...	1
Intestine (colon, cœcum, etc.)	10				Hand	...	...	...	1
Uterus	...	...	...	6	Tongue	...	...	...	2
Rectum	...	...	...	3	Vulva	...	...	...	3
				60					9



## INQUESTS.

During the year 1909, 67 Inquests (nearly 7 per cent. of total deaths) were held on deaths of York citizens, as compared with 83 Inquests (over 7 per cent. of total deaths) in 1908. They are classified as follows:—

### Deaths from Natural Causes:—

	Sanitary Sub-District.			
	Bootham.	Micklegate.	Walmgate.	Total.
Apoplexy ... ..	1	0	1	2
Peritonitis...	0	0	1	1
Pleurisy ... ..	0	1	0	1
Phthisis ... ..	0	0	1	1
Tubercular Meningitis	0	0	1	1
Premature Birth ...	0	1	0	1
Atrophy ... ..	1	0	0	1
Infantile "Convulsions"	0	2	4	6
Dentition ... ..	1	0	0	1
Congenital Syphilis	0	0	1	1
Neglect at Birth ...	1	0	0	1
Senile Decay ... ..	0	1	1	2
Heart Disease ... ..	0	6	9	15
Bronchitis and Pneumonia	0	0	2	2
Alcoholism ... ..	0	0	1	1
Diseases of Stomach	0	1	0	1
	4	12	22	38

### Deaths by Accident and Suicide:—

There were 27 deaths due to Accident and 3 to Suicide, which may be scheduled as follows:—

#### ACCIDENTS:—

	Sanitary Sub-District.			
	Bootham	Micklegate.	Walmgate.	Total.
Drowning ... ..	0	2	2	4
Falls ... ..	1	3	4	8
Burns and Scalds...	0	1	2	3
Crushed ... ..	0	1	1	2
Poisoning ... ..	0	1	0	1
Run over by a cart	0	1	0	1
Run over on Railway	1	1	1	3
Negligence at Birth	1	2	1	4
	3	12	11	26

#### SUICIDES:—

Cut Throat ... ..	0	1	0	1
Hanging ... ..	0	0	1	1
Poisoning ... ..	0	0	1	1
	0	1	2	3

One death occurred in Micklegate district of a child aged 7 years, from accidental drowning, which was "uncertified."

## THE CITY ISOLATION HOSPITALS.

The following cases of Infectious Disease were admitted into the Hospitals during the year 1909 (for further details of City cases, see Table III, and the sections of the Report relating to each disease):—

	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.	Typhoid Fever.	Other Diseases.	Totals.
From the City ... ..	84	33	18	0	135
„ Flaxton Rural District	9	2	0	0	11
„ Escrick „	7	2	1	0	10
„ Other Districts ...	0	0	0	0	0
	100	37	19	0	156

Of the City cases, 7 paid the full weekly charge of ten shillings for maintenance in Hospital, and were attended by their own medical attendants; 27 cases partially paid for maintenance; 85 were for various reasons received as free cases; 16 were actual paupers.

Two of the cases of Scarlet Fever, 4 of the Diphtheria cases, and 3 of the Typhoids received proved to be doubtful cases.

There were 2 “return” cases of Scarlet Fever from the City, (=2·0 per cent. of total cases treated in Hospital). There was one return case of Diphtheria from the City (=2·7 per cent. of total cases treated in Hospital).

DEATHS:—Of the 100 cases of Scarlet Fever treated in Hospital, one died, a City case.

There was one death in Hospital due to Typhoid Fever, a City case.

Of the 37 Diphtheria cases treated, 2 were fatal (5·4 per cent.), both City cases; that was a very low percentage for Diphtheria.

As indicating the varied character of the nursing work, it may be mentioned that the following *complications* occurred amongst the cases:—

<i>Amongst Scarlet Fever Cases:—</i>	Diphtheria ... ..	4
“Inflammation” and discharge	Chicken-pox ... ..	10
from ears (Otorrhœa) ... 17	Abcess and “Boils” ...	6
Rhinorrhœa ... .. 9		
Pneumonia ... .. 1	<i>Amongst Diphtheria Cases:—</i>	
Ringworm ... .. 5	Paralysis ... ..	3
“Inflammation of Kidneys”	Albuminuria (marked) ...	3
(Nephritis) and Congestion 7	Septic conditions ...	2

The cases of ringworm and chicken-pox were imported into the Hospital by the patients.

The cost of board for patients and staff in Hospital varied from 4/5 to 5/10 per week, per head, during the year.

The Staff consisted of:—Matron, two Charge Nurses, and four Probationer Nurses; five Maids, (cook, housemaid, ward-maid, and two laundresses), and Porter. For the first time in the history of our trained staff one of the nurses contracted typhoid fever; she recovered in two months.

Probationer Nurses are engaged for Fever training, for an inclusive term of two years' service—salary £15 to £18 a year, with indoor uniform. All the female members of the staff are provided with indoor uniform, in addition to salary. No outdoor uniform is provided or required. To these Probationers I gave the usual course of demonstrations on Elementary Physiology and Fever Nursing, and afterwards I held examinations, the results of which were quite satisfactory.

The administration of the Hospitals is under my supervision. I have much pleasure in testifying to the devotion with which Dr. Angove attended the free cases and with which the Matron (Miss Knight), and her staff performed their work, which at times was anxious and exacting. During the year numerous messages of gratitude and of appreciation of the beneficent work of the Hospital were received from patients and their friends.

### **Repairs, &c.**

A new Kitchen garden and greenhouse were established, a recreation lawn for the nursing staff was made, and the Mortuary was much improved.

The main block of the "Bungalow" (Small-pox Hospital), underwent complete renovation and was utilised as an overflow block for Scarlet fever.

At the Fever Hospital at Yearsley Bridge, additional accommodation is much required for Diphtheria cases and doubtful or complicated cases requiring separate isolation, and some extension of the house-block, laundry, etc., will also have to be arranged for at an early date.

## PUBLIC BATHS.

St. George's Baths, the property of the Corporation, were taken over to be managed by the Corporation in 1901. They are under the control of the Health Committee and the City Surveyor. Scholars of the Elementary Schools are admitted free for learning swimming. 12,390 persons paid for the use of the first-class swimming and slipper baths during the year ending March 31st, 1910, and 8,642 the second-class baths. These totals do not include coupon, monthly and season ticket-holders. Total receipts £309. Important improvements were made during the year, including the reconstruction of skylights.

The old Yearsley open-air Swimming Bath was specially watched in view of various pollutions of the River Foss, but only once was there anything to complain of.

**The City of York New Yearsley Swimming Bath :—**

The splendid new Yearsley Swimming Bath, which Messrs. Rowntree and Company agreed to provide on condition that the Corporation would exchange plots of land near Yearsley Bridge, was opened on May 4th, when, in the presence of a large company of members of the firm and of the Corporation and their ladies, Mr. Joseph Rowntree, on behalf of the firm, handed over to the Lord Mayor, as the representative of the City, the deed of gift of the bath. After stating the conditions on which the gift was made, Mr. Rowntree expressed the firm's indebtedness to their Architect (Mr. Fred Rowntree) for the pains he had taken in making himself familiar with the best open-air baths of the country. His lordship then handed to Mr. Rowntree a deed of acceptance, sealed with the common seal of the city, and containing an undertaking that the Corporation would fulfil the conditions named in the deed of gift.

The bath is 150 feet long, and 50 feet wide, and the depth varies from 3 feet to 6 feet 9 inches. The whole bath has been constructed of white enamel bricks, which give it a clean and attractive appearance. It holds a quarter of a million gallons of water, which is supplied by the York Waterworks entirely. It is provided with a double platform all round, the lower platform being for the use of bathers, to prevent them, when diving or when running round, wetting the promenade platform immediately above. The floor of the bath is divided into five sections by blue enamel bricks, divided again by blue bricks into five yard lengths for the sake of convenience when swimming matches are being held. The diving board is a triple arrangement of varying heights.



There are 100 dressing boxes ranged round the bath, fitted with seats and hangers for clothes, besides 3 large open dressing sheds at the shallow end. In addition to the large swimming bath, there are foot and shower bath arrangements, with a supply of warm water, the idea being that every bather should have a shower bath and foot bath before entering the swimming bath, which is free to the public, while the slipper baths, of which there are five, are for use at a reasonable charge. There are two ladies'-days. There is a laundry, and ticket offices and other necessary arrangements. The caretaker's premises are above this portion of the building.

The cost of the Bath was about £5,000. The entrance to the bath has been beautified with shrubs, the Haxby Road considerably widened at that point, and a new pathway constructed, 10-feet wide, leading from the road to the side of the river Foss. At first it was proposed to use the water of the Foss for the Bath entirely, but ultimately it was decided, in view of the various pollutions of the Foss (so difficult to prevent or abolish), to use the clean water of the York Waterworks Company, at terms settled upon, viz., 4,800,000 gallons @ three-half-pence per 1,000 gallons. The waste-water of the swimming bath is allowed to run into the Foss.

## GEOLOGY AND CLIMATE OF THE CITY.

The surface soil of York is very diversified in character. It is described as consisting of boulder clay, with strips of warp, river sand and gravels along the river, whilst here and there (*e.g.*, Bishopthorpe and Heslington) occur ridges of glacial gravel, or shallow basins or pockets of dark peaty soil, the remains probably of shallow meres and swamps which have dried up or have been artificially drained.

The City is situate in the centre of the Great Plain of York, and its level varies from 25 to 53 feet above ordnance datum.

The climate is rather enervating during Autumn; during Spring it is sometimes bleak, owing to the prevalence of east or north-east winds. A defect in the climate is the want of interchange of air between hill and dale, there being no hills of appreciable height nearer than twelve miles away.

But, on the whole, York, is now a very healthy city, as witness its health statistics during recent years. Its mortality from rheumatic fever, pneumonia, phthisis, typhoid fever, and

diarrhœa compares very favourably with most towns, especially those on a clay soil. It has a pure water-supply, and is immediately surrounded by open country with good, level roads, making walking, cycling and driving easy. The City also possesses its large strays and other "town lungs," and there is excellent boating on the broad and safe river Ouse. There are few towns with such hygienic advantages.

COMPARATIVE MORTALITY FIGURE:—After making approximate correction for differences of age and sex constitution, the same number of lives that in the year 1909 gave 1,000 deaths for England and Wales as a whole, gave 1,075 in the 76 Great Towns, but only 810 in the City of York.

In this list of comparative mortality figures, York stands eighth in the order of merit of the 76 Great Towns, as compared with twelfth last year, and thirty-third the year before.

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## THE WATER SUPPLY OF THE CITY.

The water supply of the City still maintains its remarkable purity.

It is in the hands of a private Company—the York Waterworks Company. The water is drawn from the River Ouse at a point about a mile above the centre of the City. The Ouse is a free flowing river of great volume, with a water-shed area above York of about 1,200 square miles (including its tributaries the Swale, Ure, and Nidd). The sources of the river are in the mountainous and moorland districts of North-West Yorkshire. The water is free from lead-solvent properties. The water supply is practically unlimited, and the distribution to consumers is uninterrupted.

Great care is taken in the purification of the water at the Waterworks; the process consisting of (1) screening, (2) settlement in subsiding reservoirs, (3) rough filtration through Jewell filters containing 4 feet depth of quartz sand, (4) and then it is passed through the "slow" or "English" sand filter beds containing  $4\frac{1}{2}$  feet depth of fine river sand.

By this process the river-water bacteria are reduced in number by 99 per cent. The number of colonies in the filtered water averages 15 to 20 colonies per cubic centimetre; water containing not more than 100 colonies per cubic centimetre is considered by expert water analysts as "very pure water."

It is almost unnecessary, however, to say that it behoves both the Corporation and the Water Company to keep a close watch upon all sources of pollution above the Company's intake.

Water is supplied free of charge to the Corporation for flushing drains, watering streets, and other public purposes.

There are a few surface and deep wells still existent in the City. They are usually closed by the owners when found to be polluted.

## POLLUTION OF STREAMS.

During recent years considerable trouble has been caused by serious pollutions of the River Foss, Tang Hall Beck, and Holgate Beck.

(1) The River Foss receives the following pollutions from the Flaxton Rural District, viz. :—

- (a) Untreated sewage direct from several houses in Huntington village.
- (b) Untreated sewage from Barton's Cottages and—via the South Beck—from Wray's Cottages, Huntington Road, also from Mille Crux House, and from houses just beyond Yearsley Bridge.
- (c) The effluent from the sewage plant of New Earswick Village also passes into the River Foss. It is improving but is not yet quite satisfactory.

(2) The Tang Hall Beck, which flows into the River Ouse at the Blue Bridge, New Walk, is grossly polluted by :—

- (a) Sewage from the new Whitby Avenue Estate, Stockton Lane, in the Flaxton Rural District.

On this estate there is a pseudo sewage-plant but it is of a most ineffective character.

- (b) Sewage from the mansion of "Burnholme."

Several representations have been made to the Flaxton Rural District Council about the pollutions of this Beck, but so far without any result.

The pollution of the beck has given rise to public complaints of nuisance during the summers of 1907, 1908 and 1909 at Tang Hall Lane Bridge.

(3) The Holgate Beck is polluted chiefly by the overflow from the water-logged sewage farm at Acomb, and from their imperfect septic tank.



Several representations have been made to the Acomb Council, resulting in some merely temporary improvement of the conditions; more radical alteration of their plant is necessary, however, in order to effect a permanent remedy.

We also found that several water-closets, urinals, and wash-hand basins, in connection with the Carriage Painting Shops of the North Eastern Railway Company, had been connected to the surface-water drain, which empties into the covered portion of Holgate Beck as it passes under the railway siding, instead of into the City sewer.

Arrangements were carried out to divert this sewage into the city sewer, to protect the exposed mouth of the culvert near the river from high winds, and to ventilate the covered beck by special shafts placed here and there amongst the railway sidings.

During the summer, the city portions of this Beck were thoroughly cleansed by the adjacent owners under notice from the Health department.

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## MILK AND GENERAL FOOD SUPPLY.

During the last few years increasing attention has been given to securing the purity of our milk supply, and rapid improvement is being achieved, although there is still much left to be desired. A close watch upon our general food supply is also being maintained. Our Chief Sanitary Inspector and Assistants are particularly zealous in this matter.

Particular attention was also paid to the examination of milk and cream for chemical preservatives, and a warning leaflet thereon is about to be issued to all the milk and cream vendors supplying the City.

Special attention is being given to the cleanliness and bacteriological purity of the milk supply, especially amongst the retail milk-shops, where much serious contamination may occur unless the storage accommodation be kept free from sources of pollution and properly protected.

The attention of the milk-dealers is also being called to the fact that many of the samples of milk obtained for analysis are certified by the Public Analyst as of "fair quality" only, and a large proportion to contain as little as 3 per cent. of milk-fat, which is the minimum allowance recommended by the Board of Agriculture.



Since the beginning of 1909, over 67 per cent. of the samples of milk obtained have proved to contain less than 3·5 per cent. of milk-fat.

The Public Analyst considers that the poor quality of some of the samples of milk is to be presumed to be due either to the skimming of fat, or to the addition of skimmed milk to the whole milk, or to feeding of cattle with poor quality foods, or to the excessive prolongation of the milking period.

During the year the Tuberculosis question has been much discussed, but the fact still remains that the chief source of tuberculosis in cattle is the insufficiently cleansed, insufficiently ventilated, and insufficiently lighted cowshed. Where dirt and dust and cobwebs are insufficiently removed, and where the free access of sunlight and fresh air is shut out, as is so often the case, there tuberculosis thrives, and sooner or later the susceptible bovine succumbs to that insidious disease. Another source consists in the retention of an animal with tuberculosis in the same shed or field with the healthy stock. A very little knowledge teaches that such an animal should be immediately isolated, and slaughtered too, if the veterinary surgeon finds the disease to be advanced. That tuberculosis can be communicated from man to cattle and from cattle to man is now a practical certainty—indeed it is now the belief that tuberculosis of the lungs, as well as of the intestines, in human beings, may be contracted from the milk of cattle suffering from tuberculosis. And we know, from the last Report of the Tuberculosis Commission, that the excrement of a cow may convey tubercular matter into the milk pail, either direct, or by infecting the dust of its hide or of the cowshed, and of the presence of the dust of the hide or of the shed in milk there is unfortunately, frequent naked-eye evidence. Bovine tuberculosis is preventible and *can be stamped out* by the farmer if he will but learn, and take and follow advice. But he is very slow to learn and still slower to profit by new knowledge.

For further interesting particulars regarding the milk and general food-supply see the Annual Reports of the Inspector of Nuisances and of the Public Analyst at the end of this volume. The increasing disposition of the butchers to request our inspection of doubtful meat is exceedingly satisfactory.

## THE DISPOSAL OF EXCREMENT AND REFUSE.

The scavenging and sewerage of the City are under the control of the City Surveyor, and to him I am indebted for some of the following facts:—

The methods in vogue in the City consist of:—

- (1) About 4,400 midden-privies the contents of which are removed systematically about once a month by and at the cost of the Corporation. The manure is sold to farmers, part being forwarded from the City by rail.
- (2) About 11,000 wash-down water-closets and 2,000 waste water-closets. The provision of the latter is now discouraged, however, as in so many cases they prove to be nuisances, for want of cleansing, or through blockage from the deposit of improper substances; indeed several such have had to be substituted by wash-down closets during the last three years.
- (3) Very few pail or tub closets remain.
- (4) About 12,000 ashtubs and galvanised iron receptacles (or ashbins), in use at houses where there are water-closets and no midden-privies. The contents are collected by the scavengers twice a week and destroyed in a Manlove and Alliot's Refuse Destructor of six cells, which consumes about 47 tons of refuse per day and produces about 16 tons of clinker per day. The heat generated works the day-load at the Electric Light and Power Station of the Corporation.

During the 30 years ended December 31st, 1902, 2,454 midden-privies had been substituted by water-closets voluntarily or by order of the Sanitary Authority, under either Section 91 or 36 of the Public Health Act. Since the end of 1902, 1,769 midden-privies have been substituted by water-closets in similar manner, making a total of 4,223.

Measures are being taken, under Section 36 of the Public Health Act, to secure the provision of proper iron ashbins (with covers) in lieu of wooden boxes, old tins, and other leaky and lidless receptacles.

The iron ashbins provided by owners of dwellings are frequently of insufficient size, and occupiers should be prohibited by bye-law from overloading them. The provision of one of the several types of fixed ashbins now on the market—capable of being emptied only by the refuse-collectors, and not capable of being kicked over and rummaged by tramps and dogs, or of being stolen by the occupier when removing—is a matter calling for serious consideration in the near future.

On the 6th April, 1909, the Local Government Board held an enquiry in the City upon the application of the Corporation to borrow £57,658 for the purpose chiefly of substituting the Biological for the Aluminoferric treatment of the City sewage at the Naburn Sewage Works. Your Medical Officer, who since his appointment in 1900 had conducted the analyses of 656 samples of sewage and sewage effluents, gave evidence at the enquiry in relation to the analyses and the quality of the effluents, &c.

### **Laboratory Work.**

During the year the following work was done in the Medical Officer of Health's Laboratory, with assistance :—

Samples of Sewage and effluents analysed	...	...	...	13
Samples of Beck Waters analysed	...	...	...	10
Samples of Tap and Well Waters analysed	...	...	...	5
Specimens of Sputum examined for Tubercle Bacilli (7 with positive, 12 with negative results)	...	...	...	19
410 Throat and Nose Swabs were examined for Diphtheria Baccilli :—				
166 were for diagnostic purposes (positive results 33, negative 133);				
244 were from Convalescents, with a view to their safe discharge from hospital or home isolation, (66 positive and 178 negative);				
7 Specimens of Blood were submitted to Widal's test, (results—positive 2, negative 5)				
Other Specimens examined	...	...	...	13

A large proportion of the swabs were from children attending the Elementary Schools, and were therefore examined by the Assistant School Medical Officer; I am indebted to him for assistance in examining the remainder of the bacteriological specimens.

# ADMINISTRATION OF THE HOUSING OF THE WORKING CLASSES ACTS, 1890-1903.

## UNHEALTHY HOUSES DEALT WITH UNDER THE ACTS DURING THE YEAR 1909.

Locality.	Number of dwellings.	Chief defects.	Chief works of improvement carried out.
Allan's Buildings, Hope Street.	6	Damp, dilapidated, and ill-ventilated.	Purchased and demolished for street improvement.
Garden Street, Groves	2	Damp walls, defective floors and walls.	Damp-proof courses inserted, floors relaid, walls cemented outside.
Thompson's Yard, Holgate Road.	3	Very old, damp, dilapidated.	Closed voluntarily by owners.
Aldwark, Nos. 3—9...	7	Damp, dilapidated, defective floors and yard pavement.	Damp-proof courses inserted in walls, floors relaid with cement, yard concreted, windows, etc. repaired.
Lady Peckitt's Yard.	1	Very damp walls, defective yard and floors.	Damp-proof course inserted, yard and floors relaid.
Shambles, Nos. 3—5.	3	Damp, dilapidated floors and walls.	Damp-proof courses inserted, floors and yard repaired, water-closet provided, thorough repairs.
Richard Street, Nos. 7—13.	7	Damp walls, defective floors	Damp-proof courses inserted in walls, ventilation improved, and thorough repairs.
4 Shambles ... ..	1	Very damp, dark, dilapidated, ill-ventilated.	Closed by Justice's Order.
Hempland Lane ...	1	Very damp.	Damp-proof courses inserted.
Total ... ..	31		

In all the above houses the damp-proof courses inserted consisted of blue bricks or slates laid in cement, and inserted completely through the wall. Windows were also made to open at both top and bottom.



Works of improvement are still in hand, as the result of representations by the Medical Officer of Health, at the following dwellinghouses:—

Nos. 20 and 22 Lawrence Street;  
Lawrence Court, Lawrence Street, (7 houses);  
Oglesby's Court, Hungate, (4 houses);

Notice was served *re* 16 houses in Willow Street and Little Willow Street; nothing done; closing order about to be made.

Houses still under consideration of Committee:—

Lumley's Yard, Richard Street.	} 9 houses.
Dresser's Yard, „	
Dresser's Court, „	

### **Hungate Area:—**

In June, 1908, my special "Report upon the sanitary conditions of the Hungate District" was printed and issued to the Members of the Corporation, and its suggested scheme of steady, continuous improvement, under Part II of the Housing of the Working Classes Act of 1890, was adopted. A Special Sub-Committee of the Health Committee was appointed to deal with the Report in detail; this Sub-Committee has visited the district on several occasions, and further proceedings concerning some of the unhealthy blocks of houses are now in progress.

In connection with their general consideration of the matter, the Health Committee paid a visit to Hull to inspect the extensive work which has been carried out in that City under Part II of the Housing of the Working Classes Acts. A report of the impressions of the Committee appeared in the Minutes of the 11th March.

Nos. 10 and 12 Hungate, very damp.	} Closing Orders to be made.
Bradley's Buildings, (20 tenements),	
very dilapidated, dark, and ill-ventilated.	

Church Side, (7 tenements), very dilapidated. Voluntarily closed by owner; now being demolished.

Black Horse Passage, (1 house). Voluntarily closed by owner.

The Streets and Buildings Committee were requested to give instructions to their scavenging staff to pay special attention to the flushing of the gullies and the cleansing of the courts in the Hungate district.

The following Corporation works of the year were all in favour of the increased healthiness and comfort of the housing of the working classes:—

The excellent construction of main-road surfaces of tar macadam, with consequent considerable diminution of clouds of unhealthy dust;

The substitution of tar macadam or creosoted wood for cobbled road surfaces;

The decision to expedite the paving of all unpaved back roads as rapidly as possible.

From the Annual Report of the Building Inspectors we learn that during the year 1909 the following small *New Houses* were built in the City:—

Probable rentals.		East side of river.		West side of river.		Totals.	
£13 or under	...	1	...	25	...	26	} Total 101.
£14 to £18	...	15	...	56	...	71	
£18 to £25	...	4	...	0	...	4	

No new privy-middens or waste water-closets were erected during the year.

Plans for the building of new houses pass through the hands of the City Surveyor and the Streets and Buildings Committee, who approve or reject them according to the Bye-laws in force. Occasionally such plans are referred to the Medical Officer of Health for his opinion as to site, position, &c., of proposed new buildings.

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## MEDICAL INSPECTION OF THE CHILDREN IN THE PUBLIC ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS.

(For complete report see *Annual Report of Education Committee for 1909*).

The Medical Officer of Health is Superintendent of the work, and is the "School Medical Officer" recognised by the Board of Education. He supervises and directs the work, formulates the various schemes for the Committee, and prepares any special reports in connection with the work.

A whole-time Assistant School Medical Officer carries out the detailed work of inspection and of the clinic, and assists his chief in preparing reports, leaflets, schemes, etc.

Three District Health Visitors and School Nurses, whose services and salaries are equalised between the Health and Education Committees, help the School Medical Officers at school and clinic, and in the homes, as required.

The cost of the work is borne by the Education Committee, all the clerical work and the clinic being carried out in their new medical offices.

During the year 1909, 2,939 children, (chiefly beginners or leavers), were inspected and the details recorded according to schedule.

The work of organization has involved an enormous amount of detailed work for your School Medical Officers during the year, *e.g.* the drawing up of circulars, forms, leaflets, reports, and the consideration of many minor difficulties, etc. The special work carried out by your Medical Officer of Health included a conference with the teachers, two conferences with School managers and representatives regarding the formation of Care Committees, special visits to London and Bradford schools, interviews with local medical men as to treatment of defective children, special inspection of the elementary school buildings, their structure, arrangements and cleansing, report on special schools for mentally and physically defective children, special report on the treatment of defective vision, defective teeth, etc., and attendance at about 100 Committee meetings.

The inspections were carried out at the Schools. There were a few objections by parents at first, but these have been largely overcome by persuasion.

The results of the inspection, in this Report, may be briefly summarised as follows:—

77 per cent. of the children had in previous years suffered from Measles.					
38'8	"	"	"	"	Whooping Cough.
27	"	"	"	"	Chicken-pox.
11'5	"	"	"	"	Mumps.
8'8	"	"	"	"	Scarlet Fever.
2'8	"	"	"	"	Diphtheria.

Principal Conditions observed at the time of Inspection:—

Total Children inspected, 2,939.					Percentage of total children inspected.
General bodily cleanliness—clean	...	...	...	...	98'2
"                    "            dirty or very dirty	...	...	...	...	1'8
Verminous heads—boys and girls	...	...	...	...	25'7
"                    girls	...	...	...	...	51'0
"                    infants	...	...	...	...	38'7
Ragged, insufficient, or very dirty clothing	...	...	...	...	2'1
Defective footgear	...	...	...	...	5'4
Ill-nourished	...	...	...	...	8'7
Children—each with four or more decayed teeth—boys	...	...	...	...	29'9
"                    "            "            "            girls	...	...	...	...	25'3
Defective vision	...	...	...	...	12'5
Other diseases of eye	...	...	...	...	3'7
Anæmia and nervous debility	...	...	...	...	1'5
Mouth-breathers (Adenoids, enlarged tonsils, etc.)	...	...	...	...	12'3
Enlarged glands	...	...	...	...	3'3
Defective hearing	...	...	...	...	2'4
Mentally dull or deficient	...	...	...	...	4'3
Defective Speech	...	...	...	...	1'5
Ringworm, Impetigo, and other skin diseases	...	...	...	...	2'0
Miscellaneous defects (heart disease, lung diseases, etc.)	...	...	...	...	10'0
Deformities	...	...	...	...	1'3
Tubercular disease	...	...	...	...	... at least 8 cases.

During the year special leaflets on the cleansing of verminous children, on ringworm, and on adenoids and enlarged tonsils, have been compiled and freely distributed to the parents or householders concerned, and to all the Teachers in the Elementary Schools.

*As to average height and weight*—the key to nutrition and physique—of the children inspected:—

In the Upper Departments the heights and weights of the children were somewhat below the standard. The greatest deviation from the standard was seen in the girls between 13 and 14, who were 7'1 lbs. below standard. This represents an average deviation of 8'14 per cent., for 240 girls examined, which must be regarded seriously. In the Infants' Departments, in the two age-periods under consideration, the contrasts for both sexes were not of any moment. The factors which may influence the height and weight of the children of York are the surroundings in which a great number of them live in the City, viz., the low-lying ground, 20 feet above Ordnance Datum; the congested condition of the houses within the City Wall, with its natural accompaniments—



restricted air-space and light; the low wages of the working classes, together with the improvidence and thoughtlessness of many, and their ignorance of domestic economy; and the widespread underfeeding and defective feeding. Every third boy, and every fourth girl examined, had over four decaying *teeth*. This is a very serious state of affairs. Each decaying tooth may be regarded as a poison factory, emitting into the mouth day after day an amount of noxious material which is quickly absorbed into the general system, giving rise to more or less general debility, anæmia, and low resisting power to the onslaughts of disease. The decay spreads from one tooth to another, and finally leads to the extinction of the teeth for purposes of mastication. Numbers of the decaying teeth were the consequence of constitutional weaknesses, such as rickets and inherited taints.

Taking the whole of the Schools together, 33 per cent. of the children had a parent or guardian present at the inspection, but in some of the Schools the percentage was as high as 40 or 50.

In every case of disease or defect the parents were advised personally or by letter to obtain qualified medical treatment. Every effort has been, and is being, made to stimulate and encourage parents to be true to their responsibilities in regard to obtaining proper medical advice and treatment, and to devote more attention to the general health and hygiene of their children. Nothing has been done to diminish parental responsibility, or to encroach upon the sphere of the general medical practitioners. Care Committees, to stimulate and help parents to obtain proper treatment, have been formed in connection with ten of the Schools.

Of the 1,766 advice notes sent to parents regarding defective conditions of eyes, teeth, hearing, throat, etc., 52 per cent. had been attended to up to January 1st, 1910.

Special investigations made during the year revealed the presence in the schools of:—330 cases of ringworm; 3,307 cases of verminous children; 132 mentally defective children; 31 idiot or imbecile children; 16 very feeble; 42 lame; 78 stammerers; 6 epileptic.

Arrangements to facilitate the treatment of defects of vision, teeth, hearing, &c., and the separate teaching of mental defectives and stammerers, are now receiving the special consideration of the Committee.

The complete Report includes detailed notes and recommendations regarding the improved lighting of some of the schools and classrooms in relation to defective vision, the cleansing and disinfection of Schools, and the arrangements of cloakrooms and lavatories. The newer provided schools, being modern, are therefore more up to date, both in structure and sanitation. The defects which have been observed are few and relate to such matters as ventilation, overcrowding, and the position of the desks with regard to the source of light. Automatic flushing prevails in the out-offices. The opinion is gaining ground that the individual flush should displace the present system. It would be a source of instruction for the child, who, when grown up, may never meet with the automatic system, and who may, through force of habit, neglect to make use of the individual flush. Everything in school-life relating to the health and well-being of the child should be above reproach. No child, whilst in school, should be allowed to run the risk of incurring visual defects from bad lighting; or spinal complaint originating from posture at unhygienic desks and benches; or adenoids and ill-developed chests from defective ventilation. Single, or, at least, dual desks would go a good way to lessen contagion and the frequency of verminous and other filth conditions, and would also ensure correct posture to the children using them.

The chief defects among the older schools consist of unsatisfactory situation, defective lighting, ventilation, or heating, inadequate cloakrooms and lavatories, insufficiency of water-closet accommodation and flushing.

Many of the cloak-rooms in the Schools are very unsatisfactory, being either too small, dark, or ill-ventilated. In some Schools the narrow corridors form the only cloak-rooms. Very few have any provision for drying wet clothing, and, in nearly all, the pegs are so near together, or insufficient in number, that the hats and clothing of different children overlap, and infection and vermin thus spread freely. There is great room for improvement in cloak-rooms, especially in the provision of through ventilation and proper heating arrangements.

Some of the Schools are very deficient in suitable and sufficient wash-basin accommodation, even for the use of the Teachers.

A thorough investigation into the cleansing of the Schools is being made, and in due time a Report thereon will be issued to the Education Committee.

During the year, an important Circular from the Board of Education foreshadowed the reduction of the number of scholars in attendance at some of the Schools, on a basis allowing not less than 10 square feet of floor space for each older child, and 9 square feet for each infant. Although this alteration may somewhat embarrass the Local Education Authority at first, yet it must, ultimately, by reducing the present overcrowding, redound to the benefit of the health of the children in those Schools.

During the year, the drainage at St. Lawrence's School was entirely reconstructed, and minor defects in the lavatory accommodation, etc., in other schools were remedied.

During the year, the handsome new Secondary School for Girls was built at Sycamore Terrace. During the construction of the terraces the attention of your Medical Officer was called to the fact that some very insanitary rubbish was being used as a filling. This was immediately stopped and replaced by wholesome ashes and earth.

### **The Control of Infectious Diseases in the Schools:—**

The cases of Scarlet Fever and Diphtheria have been dealt with by the Medical Officer of Health according to the Public Health Acts, in the usual manner.

In the other cases (Measles, Whooping-cough, etc.), the School Nurses have called at most of the homes affected, and, where necessary, have advised the parents or guardians to obtain proper medical attendance and to maintain isolation, but they have not carried out anything in the nature of treatment.

Outbreaks of the above diseases in the Schools have already been referred to in the Sections of this Report relating to those diseases.

Copies of leaflets of advice as to isolation and prevention, as issued by the Health Committee for some years past, have been distributed at houses affected by Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria, "Sore Throat," Measles, and Whooping Cough.

It may be noted that, whereas amongst the infants Measles, Whooping-cough, and Chicken-pox are the more prevalent causes of absence, amongst the upper children Scarlet Fever, Sore Throat, Diphtheria, Ophthalmia, Head-lice and body vermin are the most noteworthy causes.



Three hundred and sixty specimens of mucus (swabs) from the throat or nose of suspected or convalescent cases of Diphtheria or "Sore Throat" have been examined by your Medical Officers before re-admission of the affected children to School, and 664 microscopic examinations of hairs for the presence of ringworm were made by the Assistant School Medical Officer.

Cases which have not been under the supervision of qualified medical practitioners have been examined and certified before re-admission to School.

The Head Teachers and School Attendance Officers have been informed and advised as to the character of the illness of absentees or suspects, and the date when fit to return to School.

Six hundred and ninety cases of Ringworm amongst the poor have been treated at the Ringworm Clinic, carried on by the Assistant School Medical Officer and School Nurses and sanctioned by the Board of Education.

Parents of all cases of verminous scalp or body have been compelled to effect the complete cure thereof, and it is very satisfactory to be able to record a great improvement in the general cleanliness of the children since our last Annual Report.

Homes requiring special cleansing or disinfection have been dealt with by the Sanitary Department.

### **Cleansing of School Children under the Children Act of 1908:—**

Number of Cleansing Notices served on parents by the Education Department	...	...	...	...	...	...	33
Number of children referred to the Medical Officer of Health by the Assistant School Medical Officer, since 25th September, 1909							41
These were dwelling in 27 houses—							
	of which were—	very filthy	...	...	3		
		„ „ filthy	...	...	15		
		„ „ moderately clean	...	...	9		27
Number of children cleansed at home by parents	...	...					27
Number of children cleansed at Disinfecting Station and clothing disinfected	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
Number of houses where bedding was removed for steam disinfection	...	...	...	...	...	...	18



Notices to cleanse and limewash the house and bedding were served on the occupiers, and complied with, although much delay occurred in the work being done owing to the majority of the parents being poor and not in a position to afford to buy a lime-wash brush, lime, and soap. Arrangements have been made to help such parents by gifts of lime and loan of brushes.

The School Nurses have proved to be of great service in assisting at the inspections, in visiting the homes, (advising and encouraging the parents), and in the clinic and special examinations; and the Teachers, Attendance Officers, and School Managers have been most helpful.

The number of visits to homes paid by the School Nurses during the year may here be stated :—

	Nurse Boston.	Nurse Elmhirst.	Nurse Simpson.	Totals.
Diseases notified by Teachers... ..	551	407	1,006	1,964
Re Filthy Heads, etc. ... ..	17	11	22	50
Re Ailing or Defective Children, etc....	304	7	90	401
Re Domestic Cleanliness, etc....	26	3	—	29
Total visits to homes of School Children by School Nurses ... ..	898	428 (9 months)	1,118	2,444

TABLE W.

CASES OF DISEASE NOTIFIED TO THE MEDICAL OFFICERS BY HEAD TEACHERS OF SCHOOLS (UNDER "THE REGULATIONS REGARDING CONTAGIOUS DISEASES,") DURING THE YEAR 1909.

Disease or Condition.	Absentees notified by Head Teachers.		Suspects sent home from School by Head Teachers.		Totals.
	Upper Dept.	Infants' Dept.	Upper Dept.	Infants' Dept.	
Scarlet Fever ... ..	7	4	2	—	13
Diphtheria ... ..	8	3	3	—	14
Sore-throat ... ..	73	18	32	11	134
Mumps ... ..	13	12	7	—	32
Measles ... ..	56	256	6	10	328
Whooping-cough ... ..	15	87	2	21	125
Chicken-pox ... ..	31	154	12	18	215
Influenza or "Cold" ... ..	69	74	4	14	161
Bronchitis and Br. Catarrh ... ..	3	2	—	3	8
Pneumonia ... ..	2	3	—	—	5
Ophthalmia, or Sore-eyes ... ..	31	5	7	13	56
Blepharitis (Inflammation of Eye-lids) ... ..	4	—	2	—	6
Ringworm ... ..	130	84	47	24	285
"Sore-head" ... ..	112	47	69	31	259
"Dirty-head" ... ..					
Impetigo ... ..					
Eczema ... ..	7	6	15	3	31
Head Lice ... ..	6	3	11	2	22
Body Lice ... ..	15	—	6	1	22
Scabies (Itch) ... ..	15	2	1	6	24
Enlarged Glands ... ..	4	—	1	2	7
Otorrhœa (discharging Ears) ... ..	5	5	1	5	16
Sores on Body ... ..	1	1	3	6	11
Scabs ... ..	10	5	6	6	27
Rash on Body ... ..	2	1	—	1	4
Consumption ... ..	63	26	17	5	111
Various ... ..					
Totals ... ..	683	800	254	182	1919

## ADMINISTRATION OF THE MIDWIVES ACT (1902), DURING THE YEAR 1909.

On April 1st, 1905, the last date for enrolment of all midwives then practising, the "certified" midwives residing in the City of York numbered 68, (27 of whom were certificated after training and 41 were untrained).

During the year 1909, 3 midwives have left the City, and 7 have been added to the local roll, 4 of whom are newly trained and certified. On December 31st, 1909, there were 36 certified midwives actually practising in the City (18 having sent notice of intention to practise), of whom 12 have been trained, and possess the London Obstetrical Society's, the C.M.B., or other training certificate, and 24 have not been trained; 26 are married and keep house for their husbands; 7 are widows; 3 are spinsters; 17 wear a nurse's outdoor uniform; 2 cannot write; 4 work almost entirely as nurses under the supervision of medical practitioners; 7 are of the age of 60 years or more.

There were also 19 certified midwives not practising as such, of whom 7 possess the London Obstetrical Society's or other training certificate, 6 possess the Central Midwives Board's new certificate (by training and by examination), and 6 are untrained; 11 are working as general, medical, surgical, or monthly nurses, in Institutions or otherwise; 7 are wholly engaged in housekeeping; and one is working as Health Visitor to the York Corporation.

*There is now, therefore, a total of 55 certified midwives on the Roll, residing in or working in the City.*

During the year 1909 :—

Fifty-two stillbirths were notified by midwives to me; in addition one stillbirth had been buried on a midwife's certificate, but had not been notified to me (this midwife was thereupon duly warned). The Notification of Births Act, 1907, appears to have stimulated these notifications by Midwives.

Nineteen notifications of midwives having had to send for medical help were received (per Rule No. 19 (b)).

No cases of Puerperal Fever were notified by midwives (per Rule No. 18), although 2 cases notified by doctors involved registered midwives.

During the year the apparatus and case books of each of the 36 certified midwives, who were practising as midwives in the City, were inspected under my supervision, on two or more occasions, with the result that 4 midwives had to be warned about incompleteness of their case-registers.

Our health visitors have assisted in this work of inspection and have tried to improve the untrained midwives in various ways, *e.g.*, teaching them how to use the clinical thermometer, &c.

I interviewed the midwives who had cases of Puerperal Septicæmia, gave them instructions and advice, suspended them from practice for a few days, and meanwhile secured their disinfection before going on with their work, including steam disinfection of their clothing.

The importance of inspection of midwives is evident from the fact that over 1,100 cases were attended by the registered City midwives during the year 1909.

The new leaflet on Inflammation of the Eyes in newborn children (Ophthalmia Neonatorum) was issued to all the midwives (certified and uncertified) and to all the known maternity nurses in the City, along with a covering circular and the following addendum:—

I beg to enclose copy of a very important leaflet on Ophthalmia Neonatorum from the Central Midwives Board, and to call your special attention also to the fact that when redness, soreness or discharge (inflammation) does occur in a baby's eye or eyes *it is not due to a "cold" or a "blast" or "blight,"* (please get rid of that false notion at once), but is nearly always due to the purulent discharges (that is "matter," "pus," or "whites") mentioned in the enclosed leaflet from the Board, and a midwife who does not send for a Doctor at once when such inflammation occurs renders herself liable to be struck off the Roll. (See Rule No. 19).



## ADMINISTRATION OF THE FACTORY AND WORKSHOPS ACT, 1901.

During the year 1909, 546 workshops were on the register, and the names of 104 out-workers (or home-workers) were received.

On the whole the workshops, retail bakehouses, etc., were found to be in a satisfactory condition. No legal proceedings had to be instituted.

One underground bakehouse was found to be in existence at No. 43 East Parade, Heworth, and as it was sanitarily unfit for such a purpose notice was given to discontinue using it. The occupier did so and provided a new bakehouse at the ground-floor level at the rear of the premises.

This bakehouse had only been in existence for about eight months previous to its being found in use.

The following is a summary of the work carried out during the year 1909 under the Act:—

Total number of Workshops on the Register, 546, including:—

Retail Bakehouses	...	...	...	59
Laundries	...	...	...	9
"Workplaces"	...	...	...	22
Number of Domestic Factories	...	...	...	0
Number of lists of Outworkers received, representing 31 Employers and 104 Outworkers, 92 of whom are engaged in making wearing apparel, and 6 in furniture and upholstery work	...	...	...	62
Notices of Occupation of Workshops received	...	...	...	17

WORKSHOPS AND DOMESTIC WORKSHOPS:—

Number inspected	...	...	...	238
Number of inspections made	...	...	...	317
Notices served under Public Health Acts <i>re</i> Sanitary defects	...	...	...	24
Number of notices to cleanse and limewash	...	...	...	42
Number of notices to abate over-crowding	...	...	...	0
Number of notices to provide means of ventilation (Sec. 7)	...	...	...	0
Number of notices <i>re</i> wet floors (Sec. 8)	...	...	...	1
Legal proceedings taken	...	...	...	0

RETAIL BAKEHOUSES (59 in number):—

Number inspected	...	...	...	41
Notice served as to water-closets	...	...	...	3
Notice served as to water-cisterns	...	...	...	2
Notices to remove drain openings	...	...	...	0
Notices served to limewash	...	...	...	3
Number of Bakehouses dealt with as sanitarily unfit (underground bakehouses)	...	...	...	1
Legal proceedings taken	...	...	...	0
Number where sanitary arrangements improved	...	...	...	5

**WORKPLACES (Restaurant Kitchens, Stables, etc.) :—**

Number inspected	...	...	...	22
Notices or other action taken...	...	...	...	0

**SANITARY CONVENIENCES IN WORKSHOPS :—**

Closets were insufficient or unsuitable or defective at...	10
There were no closets separate for the sexes at	0
These were dealt with under Section 22 of the Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890, which was adopted by York Corporation, April 4th, 1892.	

**HOMEWORK (Section 107 to 115) :—**

Number of inspections	...	...	...	178
Number of outworkers' premises inspected	...	...	...	104
Number found unwholesome and occupiers ordered to cleanse	...	...	...	21
Work stopped because of the prevalence of infectious disease, vide Section 110...	...	...	...	0
Names of outworkers, with places of employment, forwarded to the Clerks of Councils in whose districts their places of employment were situated	...	...	...	1
Number of employers failing to send in lists	...	...	...	0

Ten sanitary defects were reported to the York Sanitary Authority by H.M. Inspector of Factories during 1909, 9 being Factories which were without sufficient sanitary conveniences, and one being an underground bakehouse which had not been certified as such.

Six infringements of the Act were reported by me to H.M. Inspector of Factories, under Section 133.

Full details of the Workshops and of our Inspections were placed upon record, in accordance with the Act.

**WORKSHOPS ON THE REGISTER AT THE END OF 1909.**

Bakehouses, Retail	...	...	59	Curriers...	...	...	2
Blacksmiths	...	...	5	Coach Builders...	...	...	6
Bottling...	...	...	2	Cork Cutters	...	...	1
Boot and Shoe Making and	...	...	...	Carver and Gilder	...	...	1
Repairing	...	...	55	Cycle Making and Repairing...	...	...	6
Brickmaking	...	...	5	Corset Making...	...	...	2
Brushmaking	...	...	2	Chicory Drying	...	...	1
Bookbinding	...	...	2	Clock Making	...	...	1
Basket Making...	...	...	3	Dressmaking	...	...	76
Boat Builder and Repairer	...	...	1	Dyeing	...	...	1
Clog Maker	...	...	1	Dry Salters	...	...	3
Chemists	...	...	2	Engraver	...	...	1
Cabinet Makers	...	...	11	Fellmonger	...	...	1

## WORKSHOPS ON THE REGISTER--Continued.

Furrier ... ..	1	Saddlers... ..	14
Gas Fitter ... ..	1	Stable Yards ... ..	5
Jam Making ... ..	1	Sculptor... ..	1
Joiners ... ..	30	Shoeing Smiths ... ..	5
Laundries ... ..	9	Shirt Making ... ..	4
Mantle Making ... ..	2	Stocking Knitters ... ..	4
Milliners ... ..	40	Sugar Boiling ... ..	1
Mattress Making ... ..	1	Strap Maker ... ..	1
Malting ... ..	1	Ticket Writer ... ..	1
Masons ... ..	3	Tailoring ... ..	66
Mackintosh Making ... ..	2	Taxidermist ... ..	1
Needlework ... ..	5	Tin-smiths ... ..	13
Paperbag Making ... ..	1	Umbrella Making ... ..	1
Painters... ..	2	Upholsterers ... ..	3
Plumbing ... ..	17	Whitesmiths ... ..	9
Picture Framing ... ..	2	Weighing Machine Maker ... ..	1
Piano Repairer ... ..	1	Watch Makers... ..	13
Polishing ... ..	1	Wire Workers... ..	2
Printing... ..	2	Wheelwrights ... ..	4
Photography ... ..	3	Workplaces ... ..	5
Rag and Paper Sorting ... ..	1		
Restaurants ... ..	12		
Rope Making ... ..	4		
		Total	546

**Miscellaneous Notes:—**

In July, Mr. Councillor Hopkins and the Medical Officer of Health attended, as delegates of the York Corporation, the Health Congress in Leeds, promoted by the City and University of Leeds, with the co-operation of the Royal Sanitary Institute and the Royal Institute of Public Health, which institutes thus met in Congress together for the first time. The delegates afterwards reported upon the proceedings of the Congress to the Health Committee (see printed Minutes, August 23rd, 1909).

From June to the end of the year, Mr. Drummond, Chief Sanitary Inspector, was absent from duty owing to serious illness which involved a formidable operation, from which he made a good recovery. In his absence, Mr. Ridsdale, chief Assistant Inspector, acted as Inspector of Nuisances with marked care and ability.

EDMUND M. SMITH,

*Medical Officer of Health.*

## REPORT OF THE INSPECTOR OF NUISANCES FOR THE YEAR 1909.

I have the honour to submit for your information a statement of Sanitary work carried out under my supervision for the abatement of Nuisances, etc., during the year 1909. This constitutes my seventh Annual Report.

In the period named 6,105 houses and other premises have been inspected, 1,227 of which were found to require sanitary improvement.

1,803 notices have been served on owners and occupiers to execute various sanitary works to remedy the defects found on the said premises.

It will be seen by the tabular statement :—

That during the year 303 privies have been converted into water-closets and the ash-pits in connection therewith abolished.

It will be seen by this report that a considerable amount of work has been carried out by owners of property *without notice* from this Department.

A large number of cases of overcrowding have been investigated during the year, and notices have been served upon the occupiers of 37 of the dwelling-houses to abate the same.

Great difficulty has been experienced with respect to the abatement of overcrowding, owing to the occupiers being out of work, and not in a position to meet the increased expenditure necessary to their removal to larger houses.

During the year, 29 houses have been provided with a proper supply of water.

Fifty-four houses were reported to the Health Committee as being without sufficient and suitable sanitary accommodation, and five additional water-closets were provided for the proper accommodation of the inmates.

### **Common Lodging-Houses:—**

The powers for the re-registration of these houses, under Section 80 of the York Corporation Act, 1902, enable the Sanitary Authority to effect improvements before certifying the houses as fit *to be used* as Common Lodging-houses, and the provisions of the Act have been enforced. This Section requires that applications for the renewal must be received before the 31st of December each year.



There are 15 keepers of the Common Lodging-houses in the City. The houses registered contain 99 rooms for sleeping purposes, and afford accommodation for 380 lodgers nightly.

Twenty applications were received from the keepers for the re-registering of the houses in their occupation, and one application for the registration of a large house, and the whole of the applications were granted. The premises for which application was made for registration consisted of a disused provision shop, warehouses, and several bedrooms over the front shop.

Extensive alterations were made (both internal and external) including re-drainage, the provision of a large dayroom, kitchen, bath and wash-house, and three large bedrooms, and the premises adapted to accommodate 39 male lodgers.

Two hundred and eight inspections have been made.

It was found that many mattresses, bed ticks, sheets and counterpanes required renewing and repairing, and we took the opportunity when the applications for renewal of the registration were being considered, to request that the necessary renewals and repairs be carried out, and at least 33 new mattresses, 13 new bed ticks, and a large quantity of new bedding were provided.

Large cards calling attention to the possibility of spreading Consumption amongst the lodgers by spitting on the floors were provided and fixed in the day rooms at each of the houses.

### **Houses Let in Lodgings:—**

There are 24 houses on the Register, and these are let in tenements to 40 separate families.

Five applications were received from one landlord for the registration of 5 houses. The applications were granted, provided that certain structural alterations were carried out, such as re-drainage, sufficient water-closet accommodation, ventilation, and the insertion of damp-proof courses in the ground floor walls.

Seventy-eight visits of inspection have been made, and the premises and bedding were always found in a very clean condition.

The rooms and passages have been regularly limewashed in accordance with the Bye-laws.

Many of these rooms are let furnished to married couples at a rental of 4/- per week.

Experience shows that after registration, these houses, and the yards and conveniences in connection therewith, are kept in a more sanitary condition than when previously occupied by tenants who directly rent them from the owner.

### **Slaughter-houses :—**

There are 75 Private Slaughter-houses in the City. 984 visits of inspection have been made, and 296 notices to limewash were complied with.

During the year the condition of one has been improved; the floor has been laid with cement concrete and the drain opening removed outside.

I have again frequently had occasion to call the attention of several of the occupiers to the want of cleanliness caused by the splashing of the walls with blood, but with this exception the slaughter-houses have been kept in a fairly satisfactory condition.

One application was made by Frederick Thompson, Nunery Lane, to re-occupy as a Slaughter-house premises situate in the Yorkshire Hussar Inn Yard, North Street, and a licence was again granted for one year.

Four notifications were received of change of occupier.

An application was received on behalf of Mrs. Annie Bridge, of Little Hallfield Road, for the renewal of the licence of the Knacker's Yard adjoining her house. The Committee granted the application for the licence for one year, a fee of 10/- to be paid per annum.

One has been discontinued to be used or occupied as such since January 1st, 1909.

There are 49 Registered slaughter-houses and 26 Licensed slaughter-houses in the City.

There are 112 butchers using the 75 slaughter-houses, *i.e.*, 37 butchers other than the registered occupiers are using them.

Forty-six are used by the registered occupiers only.

By far the larger proportion of visits have been made at the time of slaughtering by the Meat Inspector (who is a qualified Veterinary Surgeon) and by myself or my Deputy Inspector, who both hold the Meat Inspector's Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute.

Eight carcasses were found to be affected with Generalised Tuberculosis; in 7 of these my attention was called by the butchers to their condition, and they were surrendered and destroyed. The remaining carcass was found by the Meat Inspector during process of slaughtering, and it was seized and destroyed. No further proceedings were taken.

### **Offensive Trades :—**

Number on Register :—			15			
Tripe Boilers	...	...	4	Tanner...	...	1
Gut Scrapers	...	...	2	Leather Dressers	...	3
Fat Melters	...	...	2			—
Fellmongers	...	...	3			15
						—

Seventy-six inspections have been made in connection with the above premises, and we have found them in a satisfactory condition.

Thirty-two notices to limewash were served upon the occupiers.

During the year one application was received for permission to establish the trade of a gut-scraper, but it was refused by the City Council.

In two premises change of occupier took place, and the trades are still being carried on by new tenants; the trades referred to were fellmongering and tripe-boiling.

An application was made by the Yorkshire Bone Products Company Limited for consent to establish the business of Bone Decreasing and Artificial Manure manufacturing on premises situate in Hull Road, and lately occupied as a Tannery.

The Council granted the application under the powers of Section 112 of the Public Health Act, 1875.

### **Fried Fish Shops :—**

During the year visits have been made to most of the fried fish shops in the City, and with few exceptions, they were found in a clean and satisfactory condition.

There are 27 of these premises registered in the City, and no complaints have been received as to the emission of effluvia therefrom. During the last year or two many improvements have been effected to carry off the effluvia during the process of frying.

These premises are kept in a clean condition, and the refuse is removed without causing a nuisance.

### **Cowsheds :—**

There are 79 Cowsheds in the City and 52 Cow-keepers.

In two sheds overcrowding has been abated ;

525 visits of inspection have been made ;

158 notices to limewash have been complied with.

Five insanitary Cowsheds have been improved.

There are kept in the 79 Cowsheds about 467 cows. On many occasions the attention of the milkers has been called to their dirty hands when milking, and a general improvement has taken place as a result. Also improvements have been made in the cleanliness of the animals and the sheds.

Many of the visits of inspection have been made along with Mr. William Fawdington, M.R.C.V.S., who examined the cows kept therein, and endeavours have been made to improve the cowsheds and the cleanliness of the milk supply. No action was necessary under either public or local Acts.

### **Milkshops :—**

At the commencement of the year we continued to systematically inspect these premises, and in 18 of them the sanitary arrangements were improved, and at 14 we required the occupiers to provide proper covered enamelled receptacles for storing milk.

In two cases the conditions were such that notice was served to discontinue selling milk.

128 visits of inspection were made, and the attention of 21 purveyors was called to the provisions of the Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops Order, and they forthwith registered themselves as purveyors of milk.

### **Ice-Cream Dealers :—**

There are 20 premises registered in which Ice-cream is manufactured or stored. During the year 7 premises were registered and it was found that 10 persons had discontinued selling ice-cream.

The cool weather experienced during the summer was, in my opinion, the cause of such a large number of persons discontinuing the trade. It was also found that several persons had temporarily discontinued selling ice-cream from the same cause.



Thirty-one visits of inspection were made.

The whole of the premises were found in a satisfactory condition.

**Smoke Nuisance :—**

This form of public nuisance still demands considerable attention. Whilst it is not such a big matter as in the great manufacturing towns, yet it is a serious thing in our ancient City, because of the susceptibility of the Minster and other limestone buildings to the subtle damaging effects of smoke. Steady improvement in the diminution of factory-smoke production is undoubtedly being obtained, although there is reason to believe that the stokers of one or two firms elude the observations of the smoke inspectors by allowing dense smoke to escape from their chimneys *during the night*. There is also considerable room for improvement on the part of railway locomotives, especially those passing under Bootham. Their smoke production is often excessive and unreasonable. What is greatly wanted in this matter is a higher public conscience ; it is difficult otherwise to obtain improvement, as repeated prosecutions are burdensome and sufficiently heavy penalties appear to be impracticable.

Fifty-nine observations of 13 chimneys were taken, and in 13 of them black smoke was emitted in such quantities as to be a nuisance ; 5 of the occupiers of the premises were cautioned.

In the majority of cases where black smoke was emitted, visits were made to the works immediately after the observations, and the stokers were cautioned as to the mode of firing, with the result that no further nuisance was observed

The following were the chimneys of which observations were taken :—

**Name and Address of Firm :—**

Messrs. Henry Leetham & Sons, Ltd., Hungate Flour Mills.  
 Messrs. C. D. Mills, Ltd., Skeldergate.  
 The Yorkshire Laundries, Ltd., Peasholme Green.  
 Messrs. Duce & Sons, Navigation Road.  
 North Eastern Railway Co.'s Laundry, Heworth Green.  
 Messrs. J. J. Hunt, Ltd., Aldwark.  
 Messrs. Wray & Sons' (Traction Engine), Huntington Road.  
 York Corporation Electricity Works, Foss Islands Road.  
 Messrs. Rowntree & Co. Ltd., Haxby Road.  
 Messrs. W. Bellerby & Son, Hungate.  
 York County Hospital, Monkgate.  
 Messrs. York Confectionery Co., Fenwick Street.  
 Messrs. H. Hail & Sons, Clarence Street.

**General Notices In default :—**

Owing to the failure of the owners to comply with the notices served upon them to effect sanitary improvements, the undermentioned works were carried out by the Corporation under the provisions of the Public Health Act, 1875, and the costs recovered from the owners :—

Number of houses provided with a sufficient drain	...	...	2
Number of houses provided with a sufficient water-closet	...	...	1
Number of houses provided with ashbins	...	...	1
Number of houses provided with a sufficient supply of water	...	...	0

*The attention of the City Surveyor* has been called to the following defects :—

The condition of back roads	...	...	...	...	5
Nuisances arising from sewers	...	...	...	...	12
Choked street gullies	...	...	...	...	24
Offensive smells from sewer ventilators	...	...	...	...	11
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	7
Total					69

Three houses were reported to the City Surveyor with regard to the question of water-supply.

**Sanitary Work carried out during the Year 1909 :—**

Number of inspections made	...	...	...	6,105
Number of re-inspections made	...	...	...	6,285
Number of premises which required sanitary improvement	...	...	...	1,227
Number of notices served	...	...	...	1,803
Number of letters sent	...	...	...	401
Number of complaints received	...	...	...	405

**Description of Work carried out.**

				Under Notice.	Without Notice.
PRIVIES :—					
Converted into Water-closets	...	...	...	273	30
Repaired...	...	...	...	0	0
Limewashed	...	...	...	6	3
Additional provided	...	...	...	0	0
ASHPITS :—					
Abolished	...	...	...	276	29
Floors laid with cement concrete	...	...	...	46	4
Portable receptacles provided	...	...	...	397	17
Re-constructed	...	...	...	0	0

				Under Notice.	Without Notice.
DRAINS :—					
New drains constructed	...	...	...	479	141
Re-constructed	...	...	...	282	29
Disconnected from sewer	...	...	...	359	86
Ventilated	...	...	...	346	75
Waste pipes of sinks disconnected	...	...	...	29	7
Drains under house abolished	...	...	...	75	15
Stoneware syphon traps fixed	...	...	...	22	0
Waste pipes of sinks trapped or renewed	...	...	...	245	12
Bath and Lavatory waste pipes ventilated	...	...	...	5	3
Cleansed or repaired	...	...	...	149	4
Urinals improved	...	...	...	4	2
Additional gullies fixed in yards	...	...	...	3	0
Cesspits abolished	...	...	...	5	2
Inspection chambers built	...	...	...	280	65
WATER-CLOSETS :—					
Provided with a sufficient supply of water	...	...	...	304	36
Limewashed or cleansed	...	...	...	146	6
Additional provided	...	...	...	5	12
“Wash-down” Water-closets provided in lieu of “Old Pan” apparatus	...	...	...	3	7
“Wash-down” Water-closets provided in lieu of “Waste-water” closets	...	...	...	5	2
Repaired	...	...	...	69	16
Re-constructed	...	...	...	30	24
Soil pipes repaired or renewed	...	...	...	20	15
New flush pipes fixed	...	...	...	344	46
Light and ventilation provided or improved	...	...	...	1	0
Abolished	...	...	...	1	0
New Cisterns fixed	...	...	...	270	45
HOUSES :—					
Cleansed and limewashed	...	...	...	157	2
Unfit for habitation: closed or demolished	...	...	...	10	0
Unfit for habitation: improved	...	...	...	44	0
Roofs, &c., repaired	...	...	...	135	7
Water spouts fixed or repaired	...	...	...	139	4
Down spouts disconnected from drain	...	...	...	252	70
Overcrowding abated	...	...	...	37	0
New sinks fixed	...	...	...	149	11
Accumulations of refuse removed	...	...	...	48	0
Nuisance abated, arising from the keeping of swine and other animals	...	...	...	39	0
Pavements of yards repaired	...	...	...	131	26
Yards repaved with cement concrete	...	...	...	229	51
Yards repaved with asphalt	...	...	...	12	4
Without sufficient sanitary accommodation	...	...	...	54	0
Supplied with a sufficient supply of water	...	...	...	32	0
Means of ventilation improved	...	...	...	31	1
New floors laid or repaired	...	...	...	87	0
Miscellaneous works not classified above	...	...	...	64	15

In connection with the work of the re-construction of drains in the City, 1,234 smoke-tests have been made.

COWSHEDS (79):—					Under Notice
Visits of inspection made	...	...	...	...	525
Limewashed	...	...	...	...	158
Closed or discontinued as such since January 1st, 1909					0
Improved.—drains inside abolished, light and ventilation					5
Overcrowding abated	...	...	...	...	2
New sheds constructed	...	...	...	...	0
SLAUGHTER HOUSES (75):—					
Visits of inspection made	...	...	...	...	984
Limewashed, cleansed	...	...	...	...	296
Repaired	...	...	...	...	1
Floors repaired or laid with cement concrete	...	...	...	...	1
Walls rendered with cement	...	...	...	...	0
Light and ventilation improved	...	...	...	...	0
Drains inside abolished	...	...	...	...	1
Receptacles provided	...	...	...	...	1
Closed or discontinued as such since January 1st, 1909					1
Number of notifications as to change of occupier	...				4
COMMON LODGING HOUSES (21):—					
Visits of inspection made	...	...	...	...	208
Limewashed	...	...	...	...	42
Improvements :—bedding renewed, etc.	...	...	...	...	12
Closed or discontinued	...	...	...	...	0
HOUSES LET IN LODGINGS (24):—					
Visits of inspection made	...	...	...	...	78
Number limewashed	...	...	...	...	43
Improvements :—bedding renewed, etc.	...	...	...	...	0
INFECTIOUS DISEASES :—					
Patients removed to Hospitals in Ambulance	...	...	...	...	171
Rooms disinfected	...	...	...	...	442
Articles disinfected by steam disinfectors	...	...	...	...	6,255
Library books disinfected	...	...	...	...	57
Number of houses inspected, and reports made to the Medical Officer of Health, where cases of infectious disease have occurred (including Phthisis)	...				428
Notifications of infectious disease sent to Head Teachers of Schools	...	...	...	...	328
Notifications sent to the Secretary of the Education Committee	...	...	...	...	243
OFFENSIVE TRADES :—					
Visits of inspection...	...	...	...	...	76
Number of notices to limewash	...	...	...	...	32
Improvements :—provisions of receptacles, etc....	...				1
Smoke Observations :—					
Number of Chimneys of which observations were taken	...				13
Number of observations	...	...	...	...	59
Number of observations in which black smoke was emitted in such quantity as to be a nuisance	...				13
Number of occupiers cautioned	...	...	...	...	5
Number of notices served to abate nuisance	...	...	...	...	0



**Sale of Food and Drugs Acts:—**

During the year, 138 samples of Food and Drugs have been procured and submitted to the Public Analyst, who certified 129 samples genuine, and 9 samples adulterated (*i.e.* 6·5 per cent. of adulteration).

Nature of Sample.			Adulterated.	Genuine.	Informal.	Formal.	Total;
Cream of Tartar	...	...	1	1	2	0	2
Butter	...	...	0	27	18	9	27
Malt Vinegar	...	...	0	3	2	1	3
Castor Oil	...	...	0	2	2	0	2
Cheese	...	...	0	4	3	1	4
Glycerine	...	...	0	2	2	0	2
Black Currant Jam	...	...	0	2	1	1	2
New Milk	...	...	7	62	1	68	69
Cream	...	...	1	7	7	1	8
Lard	...	...	0	6	3	3	6
Baking Powder	...	...	0	1	0	1	1
Margarine	...	...	0	3	2	1	3
White Pepper	...	...	0	4	4	0	4
Arrowroot	...	...	0	2	2	0	2
Compound Liquorice Powder	...	...	0	1	1	0	1
Ground Ginger	...	...	0	1	1	0	1
Sweet Spirit of Nitre	...	...	0	1	1	0	1
			9	129	52	86	138

All the samples obtained for analysis (excepting new milk) were procured by an agent.

The samples adulterated were as follows :—

No.	Nature of Sample.	Remarks.
2	Cream of Tartar. Result of analysis showed that the sample contained 0·018% of lead.	The Town Clerk was instructed to write the vendor and ask for his observations thereon, and a satisfactory reply was received.
31	New Milk. Contained 4% of added water.	The Inspector was instructed to take further samples; subsequent samples proved to be genuine.
48	New Milk. 33% deficient in fat.	The Town Clerk was instructed to write to the vendor and ask what observations she had to make. The vendor was a small shop-keeper and stated that she had only commenced the business the same week and as the milk sold to the Inspector had stood over-night she had evidently supplied all the cream to a previous customer. More care would be taken in future to each purchaser being supplied with an average amount of cream.
52	New Milk. 6·6% deficient of fat.	The Town Clerk was instructed to write to the vendor, who was also a small shop-keeper, and ask what observations he had to make. He stated that he could not account for the deficiency of cream; he would obtain his supply from a more reliable source.
68	New Milk. 10% deficient of fat.	The vendor was cautioned by the Town Clerk against a repetition of the offence.
81	New Milk. Contained 30 grains of boric acid per gallon.	The vendor was cautioned by the Town Clerk against a repetition of the offence.
100	Cream. Contained boric acid in excess of the limit, <i>i.e.</i> , 0·25 per cent.	The vendor was cautioned by the Town Clerk.
104	New Milk. 10% deficient of fat.	The vendor was summoned and fined £5 and costs, £6-4-0 in all. This was the second time the vendor had been convicted for a similar offence.
118	New Milk. 10% deficient of fat.	The vendor was convicted and fined 40/- and costs.

SAMPLES OF MILK PROCURED BY THE INSPECTOR OF NUISANCES  
FOR ANALYSIS UNDER THE FOOD AND DRUGS ACTS.

Year.	Total Samples obtained.	Total Samples Genuine.	Total Samples Adulterated.	Total Persons Warned.	Total Persons Prosecuted.
1901	50	50	...	...	...
1902	48	47	1	1	...
1903	67	65	2	...	1
1904	73	73	...	...	...
1905	61	57	4	2	1
1906	60	58	2	1	1
1907	69	68	1	...	...
1908	41	41	...	...	...
1909	69	62	7	4	2
Totals for 8 years.	538	521	17	8	5

Under the Fertilizers and Feeding Stuffs Act, 1906, and the Fertilizers and Feeding Stuffs (General) Regulations, 1907, the Council appointed me as the official sampler, and the City Analyst (Mr. J. Evans) as the Agricultural Analyst, and these appointments have been confirmed by the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries.

**Butter and Margarine:—**

In connection with the above named Act which came into operation on the 1st January, 1908, there is one Butter-making Factory registered.

During the year the premises were discontinued as such, and the occupier removed to more suitable premises in Coppergate.

**Surrenders and Seizures of Meat:—**

Description of Unsound Meat.	Remarks.
Seven carcasses of beasts affected with Generalized Tuberculosis.	Surrendered by owners and destroyed at the Corporation Destructor.
Three carcasses of pigs (one emaciated, one affected with pneumonia, and one suffocated).	Ditto.
Various internal organs of animals.	Ditto.
2 cwt. of herrings.	Ditto.
One carcase of a pig affected with Generalized Tuberculosis.	Seized and Justice's order obtained for its destruction.

The total weight of butchers meat surrendered and seized amounted to 424½ stones.

## CITY OF YORK.

Year.	Voluntary SURRENDERS of diseased carcasses by Butchers to Chief Sanitary Inspector.		SEIZURES (with subsequent destruction) of diseased carcasses by Chief Sanitary Inspector.	
	Tuberculosis.	All diseases (including Tuberculosis).	Tuberculosis.	All diseases (including Tuberculosis).
1901	0	0	1	2
1902	0	0	1	1
1903	0	0	0	1
1904	2	3	1	2
1905	1	1	2	7
1906	3	6	2	24
1907	3	3	0	8
1908	6	9	0	1
1909	7	10	1	0
Total for 9 years.	22	32	8	46

The following letter was received from the Secretary of the York and District Butchers Association with respect to dealing with the fat from carcasses of animals affected with generalized tuberculosis, and which carcasses had been surrendered to the Inspector :—

“With respect to recent surrenders of carcasses found on slaughtering to be tuberculous, my Committee instruct me to lay before you a grievance as follows :—

It is the custom in many places for the Sanitary Authorities to allow the Butchers' Association, etc., to retain the fat or tallow of surrendered carcasses on condition that a pledge is given that no part thereof shall be used for the food of man.

I am prepared to give your Committee such a pledge on behalf of my Society. A tallow-chandler in the City has given me an undertaking that, for this purpose, he is prepared to separate and deposit in acid any tallow consigned to him for this particular purpose.

My Committee are glad to join hands with your officials in promoting a supply of wholesome meat for the consumption of the public and have no complaint to make with recent decisions, save that indicated above.



As we feel this to be a legitimate grievance, your favourable and early consideration will be esteemed."

The Health Committee resolved that the suggestions of the Association be given a trial for twelve months, the Inspector to see that the fat be removed to the tallow-chandlers and dealt with in the manner suggested.

### **Filthy Bedding.**

Under the provision of Section 56 of the York Corporation Act, 1902, I reported to the Health Committee that the bedding in a certain house was in such a filthy and unwholesome condition as to endanger the health of the persons using it. The Committee gave me authority to remove and destroy it, and to provide new bedding at their cost.

### **Change of Staff.**

In October, Mr. J. C. Dawes, Drainage Inspector, resigned his appointment, he having been successful in obtaining the appointment of Chief Inspector of Nuisances to the Keighley Borough Council.

This necessitated a change of staff, and Mr. Ernest Ridsdale, Chief Assistant District Inspector, was appointed to succeed Mr. Dawes as Drainage Inspector, and to act as Deputy Inspector of Nuisances; Mr. Alfred Longstaff, the Disinfection Inspector, was appointed to succeed Mr. Ridsdale as Assistant District Inspector; and Mr. Ernest Richardson, who held the position of Senior Clerk was appointed to the position of Assistant Inspector (Disinfection, etc.). The Junior Clerk, Mr. Howard Barrett, was appointed Senior Clerk, and a Junior Clerk was appointed to succeed Mr. Barrett.

In conclusion I have very great pleasure in recording my indebtedness to Mr. Ridsdale for the manner in which he carried out the duties of Chief Inspector during my absence from duty through illness, and also to the other members of the staff for their willing assistance at all times.

I am, Gentlemen,

Yours obedient servant,

A. E. DRUMMOND,

*Chief Inspector of Nuisances.*

REPORT OF THE PUBLIC ANALYST RELATING  
TO THE FOOD AND DRUGS SAMPLES PREVIOUSLY MENTIONED  
IN THE REPORT OF THE CHIEF INSPECTOR OF NUISANCES.

*To the Lord Mayor and Citizens of York.*

GENTLEMEN,

I beg respectfully to submit for your consideration the following report of the work done by me, in my capacity of Public Analyst for the City of York, during the year ending December 31st, 1909.

The general character of the work executed, and the number of samples submitted to, and analysed by me, during the year will be seen on reference to the following Tabular Statement:—

Article.	Number examined.	Number genuine.	Number adulterated.	Adulteration per cent.
Milk ... ..	69	62	7	8·7
Butter ... ..	27	27	...	...
Margarine ... ..	3	3	...	...
Cheese ... ..	4	4	...	...
Cream ... ..	8	7	1	12·5
Lard ... ..	6	6	...	...
Pepper ... ..	4	4	...	...
Arrowroot ... ..	2	2	...	...
Baking Powder ... ..	1	1	...	...
Jams ... ..	2	2	...	...
Malt Vinegar ... ..	3	3	...	...
Ground Ginger ... ..	1	1	...	...
Compound Liquorice Powder	1	1	...	...
Castor Oil ... ..	2	2	...	...
Glycerine ... ..	2	2	...	...
Cream of Tartar ... ..	2	1	1	50·0
Sweet Spirit of Nitre ... ..	1	1	...	...
	138	129	9	

The figures show a percentage of 6·5 of adulterated samples.

The average composition of the samples of genuine milk for the year is given in the following table:—

	Milk-fat per cent.	Non-fatty Solids per cent.
January ... ..	3'24	9'27
March ... ..	3'44	8'95
April ... ..	3'43	8'75
July ... ..	3'33	8'81
August ... ..	3'71	9'04
September ... ..	3'18	9'08
November ... ..	3'30	8'96
December ... ..	3'67	9'25
Average for the year ... ..	3'43	8'89

The following table shows the analytical figures and the extent of adulteration in the 7 samples reported upon:—

No. of Sample.	Analytical data.		Result.
	Milk-fat.	Non-fatty Solids.	
31	2'97	8'12	4% of Added Water.
48	0'82	8'68	33% deficiency in fat.
52	2'77	8'97	6'6%     "     "
68	2'70	8'94	10%     "     "
81	4'19	9'10	Contained 30 grains of Boric Acid per gallon.
104	2'70	8'85	10% deficiency in fat.
118	2'70	9'05	10%     "     "

### Butter.

The 27 samples of Butter examined all proved to be genuine. The amount of water varied from 8'81 to 15'86 per cent., the average being 11'81 per cent.

### Cheese.

Four samples of Cheese were examined and in no case was there a deficiency in fat, or a foreign fat present. The amount of fat varied from 32'5 to 38'9 per cent. From this and previous experience I am of the opinion that this is the usual amount of fat present in genuine cheese, and that any cheese containing less than 16 per cent. of fat should be sold as Skimmed or Separated Milk cheese, or if sold as cheese should be regarded as deficient in fat.

**Cream.**

I received from the Board of Agriculture a circular letter calling attention to the adulteration of Cream by an Albuminoid compound worked into an emulsion with water; a solution of Lime in cane sugar syrup; gelatin and cornflour. These substances are apparently added to increase the thickness of Cream and thus conceal its inferior quality.

The 8 samples of Cream submitted to me were examined specially for these adulterants with wholly negative results. All the samples contained Boric Acid but in only one case was the amount materially in excess of the limit of 0·25 per cent. defined by the Departmental Committee on Food Preservatives.

**Jam.**

The 2 samples of Jam were prepared from genuine fruit and were free from metallic contamination such as Arsenic, Copper, etc., but contained a small quantity of Salicylic Acid added as a preservative; the proportion did not exceed one grain per pound which is the limit defined by the Departmental Committee on Food Preservatives.

**Vinegar.**

The 3 samples were genuine Malt Vinegar, that is they were obtained by brewing Worts prepared from Malt and subsequent acetification of the fermented liquor obtained. They contained respectively 4·11, 5·13, 5·16 per cent. of Acetic Acid. They were all free from any trace of mineral acids.

**Drugs.**

The following drugs were submitted for analysis:—Cream of Tartar, Castor Oil, Glycerine, Compound Liquorice Powder, Ground Ginger, Sweet Spirit of Nitre, Arrowroot.

One sample of Cream of Tartar was contaminated with Lead to the extent of 0·018 per cent. This amount is nearly ten times the quantity recommended by the Inspector of Foods of the Local Government Board as a maximum allowed in Cream of Tartar, namely, 0·002 per cent.

None of the other samples called for any comment,

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

JOHN EVANS,

*City Analyst.*



CANAL BOATS ACTS, 1877-1884.

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The Inspector under the Acts, Mr. Thomas Leetham, died on the 11th December, 1909.

The following work was carried out by Mr. Leetham under the Acts during the year, 1909 :—

During the year 180 boats were inspected. Upon these boats were found 364 men, 20 women, and 8 children. The cabins were in good condition, with the exception of one, which required repairing and painting. Seven boats were not properly numbered, two did not identify owner of boat, and one had no certificates on board. These infringements were remedied after notice was sent to the owners. There was no case of illness on any of the boats. Admittance was not refused to the Inspector. The highest number of boats on the Register was 239. Out of that number 62 have been broken up, 19 re-registered with other authorities, 11 withdrawn, leaving 147 on the Register. During the past year 3 boats were registered.

# METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS FOR 1909.

METEOROLOGICAL STATION, YORK.—THE MUSEUM.

Longitude 1° 5' W., Latitude 53° 57' N. Height above Mean Sea Level 56 ft. Gravity Correction  $\mp$  .024 in.

1909.	Barometer.		Air Temperature.										Humidity.			Earth Temperature Average.			
	Mean Pressure at 32° Fahrenheit		9 a.m.		9 p.m.		Mean.		Minimum and Maximum Combined.		Absolute Maximum and Minimum.				Percentage.			At 1 ft.	At 4 ft.
	At M.S. Level.	At Station Level.	o	°	o	°	Max.	Min.	Day.	Min.	Day.	9 a.m.	9 p.m.	Mean.					
	ins.	ins.	o	°	o	°	o	°	o	°	o	°	%	%	%	o	°		
Jan.	30'085	30'027	36'1	37'2	36'6	42'0	32'8	37'4	52	18th	20	26th	91	92	92	38'0	42'4		
Feb.	30'136	30'078	35'6	37'2	36'4	43'2	32'1	37'7	54	3rd	25	23rd	87	88	88	36'7	40'1		
Mar.	29'520	29'463	37'1	38'6	37'8	44'7	32'7	38'7	58	20th	19	1st	92	94	93	37'4	39'2		
April	29'942	29'884	47'6	46'0	46'8	57'5	38'5	48'0	69	9th	30	7th	76	80	78	45'1	43'3		
May	30'106	30'048	53'4	50'9	52'1	61'1	42'6	51'9	78	21st	32	1st	69	76	73	50'3	47'6		
June	29'986	29'928	55'4	51'9	53'6	61'5	46'7	54'1	69	17, 25	38	3rd	75	85	80	54'9	51'5		
July	29'855	29'797	59'0	57'0	58'0	65'1	52'0	58'6	71	13th	44	2nd	77	84	81	57'6	54'4		
Aug.	29'961	29'903	61'5	58'5	60'0	69'2	52'4	60'8	82	9th	46	28, 30	78	85	82	59'9	56'8		
Sept.	30'047	29'989	54'0	52'1	53'0	60'7	46'6	53'7	70	19th	38	9th	85	89	87	55'9	55'9		
Oct.	29'730	29'673	49'8	49'5	49'6	57'0	43'6	50'3	67	4th	25	31st	87	89	88	52'0	53'6		
Nov.	29'997	29'939	39'9	39'9	39'9	47'1	34'9	41'0	55	3rd	24	14th	91	92	92	43'4	48'2		
Dec.	29'623	29'565	37'8	38'3	38'0	43'0	33'1	38'1	54	28th	10	21st	93	94	94	39'6	43'4		
Year	29'916	29'858	47'3	46'4	46'8	54'3	40'7	47'5	82	Sept. 9th.	10	Dec. 21st.	83	87	85	47'6	48'0		

Heights above Ground :—Barometer, 3 feet; Thermometers, 4 feet; Rain-gauge, 1 foot.

1909.	Amount of Cloud.		Rainfall.		Weather, No. of Days of								Wind, No. of Observations of												
	9 a.m.	9 p.m.	Mean.	Total.		Max	Day.	Rain.	Snow.	Hail.	Thunder Storm.	Clear Sky.	Overcast.	Fog.	Gale.	Strong (Wind 4-7)	N.	N.E.	E.	S.E.	S.	S.W.	W.	N.W.	Calm.
				ins.	ins.																				
Jan.	6.2	6.5	6.3	0.69	.14	14th	15	6	0	1	4	12	7	0	9	5	0	0	0	19	10	20	3	5	
Feb.	6.7	5.6	6.1	0.70	.18	28th	9	5	0	0	5	11	1	0	4	9	4	3	5	12	1	13	8	1	
Mar.	7.7	7.5	7.6	3.36	.89	6th	22	11	0	0	2	18	3	0	1	16	3	6	5	16	1	6	7	2	
April	4.0	4.4	4.2	2.37	.63	19th	15	0	1	3	8	4	1	0	2	2	2	4	4	8	7	19	2	0	
May	4.7	4.8	4.7	1.48	.61	25th	12	2	0	1	8	7	0	0	0	10	0	14	7	9	4	17	1	0	
June	6.7	7.0	6.8	2.06	.47	24th	18	0	1	4	2	12	0	0	0	14	12	9	4	7	4	6	4	0	
July	7.5	6.9	7.2	2.64	.47	15th	18	0	0	1	0	10	1	0	4	5	1	2	1	1	13	36	3	0	
Aug.	5.6	4.2	4.9	2.86	.98	17th	15	0	0	1	5	3	0	0	1	7	3	3	4	8	8	26	3	0	
Sept.	8.1	6.6	7.3	1.52	.55	27th	16	0	0	1	3	18	3	0	0	16	5	6	2	7	2	14	8	0	
Oct.	6.4	5.6	6.0	2.23	.40	3rd	21	0	0	1	3	9	0	0	6	10	1	0	0	29	12	6	3	1	
Nov.	5.5	4.9	5.2	0.47	.13	30th	12	2	0	0	6	7	4	0	3	21	2	1	1	14	7	7	7	0	
Dec.	7.5	7.6	7.5	4.37	.85	21st	21	5	1	0	3	17	3	0	2	6	2	14	5	11	1	11	12	0	
Year	6.4	6.0	6.2	24.75	.98	17th	194	31	3	13	49	128	23	0	32	121	37	62	42	147	70	181	61	9	

BAROMETER AT 32° AND M.S.L.

1909.	Highest Barometer.	Lowest Barometer.
January ...	30·682 4th, 9 p.m.	29·005 14th, 9 p.m.
February ...	30·576 13th, 9 p.m.	29·330 10th, 9 a.m.
March ...	30·069 12th, 9 a.m.	28·988 25th, 9 a.m.
April ...	30·527 2nd, 9 a.m.	29·369 13th, 9 p.m.
May...	30·430 4th, 9 a.m.	29·381 26th, 9 p.m.
June ...	30·359 17th, 9 p.m.	29·287 22nd, 9 a.m.
July...	30·273 1st, 9 p.m.	29·279 25th, 9 p.m.
August ...	30·266 11th, 9 a.m.	29·393 18th, 9 a.m.
September ...	30·377 14th, 9 p.m.	29·488 7th, 9 a.m.
October ...	30·258 31st, 9 p.m.	29·254 5th, 9 a.m.
November ...	30·384 23rd, 9 p.m.	29·125 30th, 9 p.m.
December ...	30·578 14th, 9 p.m.	28·305 3rd, 9 a.m.
Year	30·682 Jan. 4th, 9 p.m.	28·305 Dec., 3rd, 9 a.m.

SUNSHINE VALUES.

Month.	Total Hours.	Percentages.	
	1909.	1909.	1908.
January ...	22	9	18
February ...	42	16	25
March ...	56	15	28
April ...	177	42	27
May...	211	43	31
June ...	112	22	40
July...	112	22	33
August ...	170	38	36
September ...	84	22	32
October ...	73	23	26
November ...	62	25	16
December ...	24	11	1
Year	1145	26	28





## INDEX.

	PAGE
Accidents...	80
Bakehouses	104
Baths, St. George's, etc.	83
Births and Birth-rate	6, 8, 9
Bronchitis and Pneumonia	19, 20, 24, 77
Canal Boats	124
Cancer	19, 20, 78
Children under age 5	23, 39
Cleansing of Children under the Children Act	99
Climate and Geology of City	84
Common Lodging Houses and Houses Let in Lodgings	107, 108
"Consumption" (Phthisis)	19, 20, 65 <i>et seq.</i>
Cowsheds and Milkshops	111
Deaths, Causes and Totals of	12, 16, 17 <i>et seq.</i>
Death Rate (General)	6, 8, 12, 23 <i>et seq.</i>
Death Rates, 76 Great Towns, etc.	21
Diarrhœa, Zymotic	19—21, 44—46
Diphtheria and Membranous Croup	21, 44, 55 <i>et seq.</i>
Drainage	61, 114
Enteric Fever	21, 58 <i>et seq.</i>
Epidemic Diseases...	(See Infectious Diseases)
Erysipelas	65
Factory and Workshops Act...	104
Fever Hospital	54, 81 <i>et seq.</i>
Food and Drugs Acts	87, 116 <i>et seq.</i>
Fried Fish Shops	110
Health Visitors	35—38
Heart Disease	19, 20, 78
Housing of Working Classes	70, 71, 77, 91
Houses, empty	5
Houses, new	6
Ice Creams	60
Illegitimate Births and Deaths	9, 33
Infantile Mortality	24, 26—43
Infectious Diseases	19—21, 24, 44, 51, 115 <i>et seq.</i>
Influenza...	19, 20
Inquests	41, 80
Laboratory Work	90
Marriage Rate	10
Measles	19, 20, 21, 44, 45, 48
Meat and Food Inspection	87, 110, 118
Meteorological Data	46, 47, 125—127
Midden-prives	61, 62, 113
Midwives Act, 1902	64, 102
Milk Supply	87, 118
"Non-Residents" and "Residents"	15
Notification of Births	34
Nuisance Inspector's Report for 1909...	107

Offensive Trades	...	...	...	...	...	...	110, 115
Old-age	...	...	...	...	...	...	19, 23, 41
Overcrowding	...	...	...	...	...	...	70, 107
Pneumonia	...	...	...	...	...	...	19, 20, 24
Polluted Streams	...	...	...	...	...	...	86
Population	...	...	...	...	...	...	5, 7, 8, 18
Premature Birth	...	...	...	...	...	...	19, 20, 27 <i>et seq.</i>
Public Institutions, Deaths in	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
Puerperal Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	64
Quarterly Death Rates	...	...	...	...	...	...	22, 24
Refuse Disposal	...	...	...	...	...	...	89
Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	21, 44, 53—55
Schools, Infectious Diseases in	...	...	...	...	...	...	49, 56, 98, 101
Schools, Medical Inspection of	...	...	...	...	...	...	93 <i>et seq.</i>
Septic Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	65
Slaughter-houses	...	...	...	...	...	...	109, 115
Small-pox	...	...	...	...	...	...	10, 64
Smoke Nuisance	...	...	...	...	...	...	112, 115
Staff of Health Department	...	...	...	...	...	...	2, 120
Statistical Summary	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Stillbirths	...	...	...	...	...	...	34
Sub-districts, Population, Births and Deaths	...	...	...	...	...	...	7, 18, 20, 22, 25
Suicide	...	...	...	...	...	...	80
Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	...	...	19, 20, 65 <i>et seq.</i>
Typhoid Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	(See Enteric Fever)
Vaccination	...	...	...	...	...	...	10, 11
Water Closets	...	...	...	...	...	...	107, 114
Water Supply	...	...	...	...	...	...	85
Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	...	...	21, 44, 45, 48
Workshops	...	...	...	...	...	...	104
Zymotic Diseases and Death-rates	...	...	...	...	...	...	21, 24, 44 <i>et seq.</i>